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VOL. VII. NO. 31. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5882
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer*..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
7th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
8th " ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	26th Jan.	8th Feb
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb
Yorozuya Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb
Shinyo Maru	G. Konaka	...	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

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Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	D. I. Khan	Karachi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Hapur	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on ap ication.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased lorn nd credits granted on approved security an very description of Banking and Exchang usiness undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and oreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an nterest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

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Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	30,00.000

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Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

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SILK,
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The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

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A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

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The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fined and delicate taste

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A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like prepartions made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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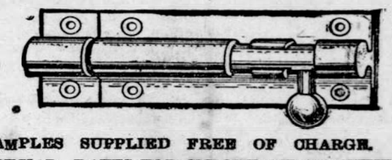
BOLT  BRAND

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A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric instruments for immediate delivery.

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Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

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ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

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MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

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Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
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Guaranteed for 5 Years.

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (18s. 4d.) Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot Kathiawar, India.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS,

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GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

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THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

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LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

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excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

DRY-CLEANING

is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters, Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215, Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs. lately-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 115, Remington No. 3 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co. Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT COY., LTD., Ballard Pier, guarantees delivery within three months of order any make of English American and French motor lorries and cars 679

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 91-99, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 95, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, pleas communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, BANJO, PIANO, CELLO, taught by C. MENEZES, 4, Hararwalla's Buildings, top floor, Bombay 2. 700

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, accustomed to Mercantile Office work. Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 687

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with copies of testimoniais, if any, to Dr. KARANI, Vachagandhy Road, New Gamdevi. 690

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC CLERK with good writing, knowing Gujerati accounts, correspondence, Typing, Jains Preferred. Apply with certificates to Box No 176, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 678

WANTED—A NURSE, House-hold expeft willing travelling, European preferred, pay according to qualification. Apply Box No. 170, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle" 656

WANTED—GRADUATES and ACCOUNTANTS, experienced in mercantile line for Portuguese East Africa. Apply with testimonials to CASSAM KARMALLY and Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, Bombay. 675

WANTED—A reliable and experienced CLERK in the Share Bazar Line, must know Guzrathi and English. Apply to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 681

WANTED—An experienced and competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a local mill. Apply with testimonials and expected salary to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 671

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Capable GRADUATE for correspondence and General Office Work. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, and past experience and Salary, required to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 670

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHUDAS LAVINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, three first-class STATION MASTERS. Salary according to qualifications, three years agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 684

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CUTLERS, experienced specially in Surgical line. Apply to N. POWELL and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. 702

WANTED—A B.A. or B. A. LL. B. for a Solicitor's office. Apply to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 648

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to TARACHAND & CO., Chemists, 5, Sleatre Road, Bombay. 695

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for an Electric Lighting Co., in mofussil. Best prospects for a reliable man. Apply Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 577

WANTED—A smart young TYPIST and (English) CORRESPONDENT, Gujarati Hindu or Goan preferred. State lowest salary expected, enclose copies only of testimoniais. Apply Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 674

WANTED by English firm, LEDGER CLERK with neat handwriting and fair knowledge of accounts. Salary according to qualifications Good prospects to keen worker. Apply Box No. 177, Advt Dept. "Bomoay Chronicle." 682

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 168

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand JECQUARDS & CARDCUTTING MACHINE, with or without Powerloom, Dobby, etc. PATWARDHAN BROS., Kurla, (Bombay). 655

WANTED.—FORD CAR, or some other make, must be in all respects perfect and price reasonable. Apply Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 685

WANTED—OIL ENGINE, Ruston Proctor, 36 Horse power and above will do. Apply Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 689

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, fans and modern sanitary and bath room fittings. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply. 627

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 seater CHEVROLETTE CAR in excellent order. Price Rs. 3,700 No offers. Apply NADIRSHAW c/o Smetham Byrne and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 684

FOR SALE—24 feet Lathe, heavy built English, screw cutting and self-acting. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 683

FOR SALE—CYLINDER and DOFFER FILLETS, almost new five rolls of each Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 per foot net. Apply Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 665

VIOLET INK EXTRACT—Phial As. 8 doz. Rs. 5. BEDEKERS SHOP, Shantaram's Chawl, Moogbhat. Girgaon or N. R. GODBOLE, Girgaon. 658

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—STUDEBAKER CAR 15-20 H. P. in perfect order Rs. 3,750 nett no offers. Further particulars from Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

A CONSIGNMENT of 1918 Model "HARLEY DAVIDSON" MOTOR CYCLES (including twin-opposed Light weights) is expected next month by Messrs. A. H. WHEELER and Co., Hornby Road. 592

FOR SALE—14, 18, 25 and 41 lbs. Rails with Sleepers, and double side steel tipping wagons, 18, 27 and 36 cubic feet capacity; Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Engines, Stone Crushers, Locomotive 2 feet gauge. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, Ltd., Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 562

LANCIA 25 H. P., Four cylinder, seven seater, FOR SALE. Luxurious touring car. Rare opportunity for Maharajas and Ruling Princes. C. A. V. Dynamo lighting set, Self-Starter, Electric Horn, and speedometer, specially ordered, condition excellent. Original cost over Rs. 14,000. Will sell for reasonable offer. Can be seen at Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI & SON, New Queens Road, Bombay. 696

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5, Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190
Olivers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FLAT in "Star Mansion," at Colaba Reclamation. Apply to OWNER at the premises. 691

TO LET—Newly built BLOCKS and ROOMS at 15, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, for gentlemen only from 1st of March, 1919. 611

TO BE LET.—GODOWNS, built and let at short notice and moderate rent in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 616

TO BE LET.—Small and big GODOWNS, newly built with big doors specially intended for storing machinery and such other heavy goods rent moderate, in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway, Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 615

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORIA VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, upto date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. SORABJEE PESTONJEE BANAJEE, who was salesman in my firm has left my services from the 1st instant. Any one dealing with him will do so on his own account and risk.

M. S. KHESHVALA.. 698

WANTED.

Practical and experienced ROAD SURVEYORS, for Aligning and Supervising the construction of roads in Kanara District.

Must be quick and accurate workers and good draftsmen, preferably with a knowledge of Kanarese.

Salaries according to qualifications stating age, caste, experience, qualifications.

Applications to be forwarded with copies of testimonials to—

T. S. PIPE, Esq.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty,
Forest Department,
Dharwar. 697

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The present salary of the post is Rs. 300—20—500 per mensem. The grade is shortly to be raised to Rs. 400—50—600, with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 50. But this should not be taken as a promise. Candidates should possess a registrable medical qualification and a British diploma in Public Health. One having experience of work in a large Municipality will be preferred. Applications with testimonials if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE.
Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd February 1919. 646

WANTED

WANTED for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 20th June next, an Assistant Professor of French and Latin on a salary of Rs. 150—25/2—225 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 20th February, 1919.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Secretary,
D. J. Sind College Board.
Karachi, 28th January, 1919. 692

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examinations and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 249—52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER.
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 1st February, 1919. 703

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to th Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS GOING HOME.

Ch. e. m. CARYANDA:—Winner of Western India Stakes, Poona 1918, and Rs. 33,000 in Stakes.

Ch. g. TOLLENDAL:—Winner of races and Rs. 13,000 in Stakes.

Br. e. h. BILLY BAWN:—Winner of 4 races and Rs. 10,000 in Stakes.

B. e. m. STOP WATCH:—Only ran once in India. Very good form as 2 year old in England. A winner.

B. e. g. DUET:—Winner of 3 races and Rs. 7,000 in Stakes.

B. a. e. RARE FIND:—13.3:—Last Season's pony. A winner first time out and 3rd Melton Plate and 3rd Cecil Gray Plate.

B. a. e. BLUEY LEE.—13-3½:—Winner of 4 races and placed on numerous occasions.

B. a. e. DIAMOND KING—14.0:—Last Season's pony. A winner last time out.

B. a. e. KRUSHAN—14-0:—This season's pony. Winner last time out.

For full details of performances see Racing Calendar. The above horses to be sold with engagements at Bombay big Meeting at the Racecourse, Mahaluxmi at 8 a.m., on Saturday, 8th February, unless previously sold privately. For further particulars apply:—

J. H. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Bellasis Road,
Byculla. 656

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned on leave, with effect from the 6th February, 1919, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. W. P. PECHEY, General Traffic Manager, to act as Agent of the Company in India.

(Sd.) R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent. 649

FOR SALE.

8 Ring Frames of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey's make each of 284 spindles of 1900.
8 Ring Frames of Messrs. Platt Bros. make each of 344 spindles of 1906.
8 Ring Frames of Messrs. Howard and Bullough's make each of 330 spindles of 1893.

For further particulars, please apply to the PROPRIETORS, the Elphinstone Mills, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 673

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at Nos 2 and 2-A Nawsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of February, 1919, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time).

(i) To receive the Directors' Report and pass the accounts.
(ii) To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
(iii) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(iv) To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from sixth to twentieth February, 1919, (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager. 664

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YOROPPA MARU No 2" having arrived on the 4th instant. from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 230

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase either together or separately of the two Buildings, known as Tapia Buildings A and B situate near the junction of Charni Road and Grant Road, opposite the Railway Hotel. Each building consists of six blocks and a ground floor and four upper floors. A covers about 1,215 square yards and B covers about 1,370 square yards of free-hold land. The undersigned to whom all offers must be submitted before 1st March, 1919, does not agree to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars as to rent and inspection of ground plan application may be made to the undersigned.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT.
Bombay, 27th January, 1919.
Dady House, Waudby Road. 447

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. AMERSEY BHAGWAN has LOST a CHEQUE BOOK of the Central Bank of India, Limited, issued to him containing 12 blank cheques bearing Nos. 097,269 to 280 signed by our client in blank. Our client has given notice to the Bank and closed his account with the Bank. The public are hereby warned against dealing with any persons in connection with the said cheques or any of them and if notwithstanding this intimation any one will deal with such cheques the same will be at his risk and peril.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Amersey Bhagwan. 694

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAKINABOO, wife of Salabhoy Jafferbhai Motiwalla, of Surat, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client

All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to, the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, lease, sale, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Church Gate Street and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Ardeshir Dady Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1942, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7464 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1558 and Street No. 26, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hormusji Pestonji Doctor and now of Sawakshaw Sorabji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the house of Hormusji Cawasji Minocher.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1919.
KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys 695

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. SORABJEE BALLONJI, the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered null and void.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate in the village of Kirola, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Koorla, forming portion of a large piece of land known as Diana Park Estate which is registered in the books of the Khot of the village of Kirola under Survey No. 59 and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Private Road, on or towards the West by a plot of land bearing Survey No. 133, on or towards the North by a plot of land bearing Survey No. 133 and on or towards the South by property of Camaji Bamanji Cama and another.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1919.
KHANDVALA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 688

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASSONALLY SULLEMANJI, the sole Surviving Executor of Lookmanji Sullemanji deceased and AHMEDALLI LOOKMANJI, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure, situate at Pakmodia Street, and Masjid Yakub Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house known as "Lucky Building," standing thereon, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 703 and 1219, New Nos. 2876 and 8334, Old Survey Nos. 1148 and 1149 and New Survey Nos. 4471 and 4472 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6997, 6999 and Street Nos. 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 and 56 to 64, and bounded as follows, that is, on or towards the North by the property of Vohra Abdul Husein Moosaji, on or towards the South by the Public Road, on or towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street and on or towards the West by the Public passage.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1919. 651

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COWASJI MANCHERJI BANAJI, SERENBAI MANCHERJI BANAJI and DOSABHAI ERMJI WADIA, Trustees of an Indenture of settlement dated the 20th day of January 1918, and made between the said Cowasji Mancherji Banaji of the one part and the said Vendors of the other part have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease; lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 702 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land demised originally to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla by the indenture of the 6th day of October 1888 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other plots of the Anjir Baug under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 105, 151, 307, 308, 385; and 388; New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201; 202; 204; 205; 206; and 207, and New Survey No. 7049 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dhirajlal Laxmidas on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road, on or towards the North by a Private Road and beyond that by the property of Rustamji Dadabhai and on or towards the South by a private road and which said premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688, (12 C) 13 and Street No. 21 C.B., and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land demised originally to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla by the Indenture of the 6th day of October 1888), together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Slater Road, leading to Grant Road Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, to 207, New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (10 C) and Street No. 21 BB and all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a private Road belonging to the said Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla, on or towards the West and North by the land belonging to Manekji Edulji Contractor and on or towards the South the Crawford Building and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3rd February, 1919. 692

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED OOSMAN JAMAL and SULLEMAN OOSMAN JAMAL, administrators of the Estate of the late Oosman Jamal deceased have contracted to sell to our clients, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale, will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of four compartments standing thereon, situate at Memonwada Road, in and fronting the first Memonwada, on Gowly Street, on the East side there, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Mandvi, but now of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 440 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 718, 718, New No. 3255, 3256, Old Survey Nos. 1868, 1868, New Survey Nos. 2998, 2998 and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 2384, and Street Nos. 407-15 and bounded on the East by sweepers' passage on the west by the first Memonwada Street also called Memonwada Road on the North by the property of Jamail Hakeem and on the South by the property of the late Jaffer Sulleman.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1918.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 705

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited

UPON hearing Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed an and upon reading the final account of the Official Liquidator for the period of seven months from the 1st day of July, 1918, to the 31st day of January, 1919, and the summary annexed thereto, and upon reading the Joint Affidavit of John Sanders Slater and Bhaishanker Nanabhai, dated the 3rd day of February, 1919, varifying the said account I DO ORDER under Rule 654 that the said account of the said Official Liquidator be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court and a copy thereof placed on the table in the office of the said Official Liquidator for 6 days for inspection by such creditors and contributories of the said Bank as may decide to inspect the same and that notice of the issuing of this Summons be published once in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and once in each of the following newspapers, viz.: "The Times of India", "The Bombay Chronicle", "The Sanj Vartman" and "The Indu Prakash" and let Vartman" and "The Indu Prakash" and let all persons concerned attend my chambers on the 28th day of February, 1919, to show cause (if any there be) why the said account should not be passed and I DO ORDER that this Summons be served on all parties (Creditors and Contributories) who have filed appearance herein AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the costs of and incidental to this order and to the service and advertising of the name be paid out of the assets of the Company AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Summons be filed on or before the 15th day of February, 1919.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1919.
N. C. MACLEOD.
LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, The Indian Specie Bank, Limited. 672

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHUSADAN VINAYAK of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever; are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure situate at Parel, Fergusson Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 497 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue under New Survey No. 2/2807, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Jaswant, on or towards the West by a piece of land bearing New Survey No. 1/2807 and on or towards the east by the plot bearing New Survey No. 3/2807.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure, situate at Parel, Fergusson Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under New Survey No. 4/2807 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Jaswant, on or towards the West by the plot bearing New Survey No. 3/2807 and on or towards the East by the plot bearing New Survey No. 5/2807.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure situate at Parel, Fergusson Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 485 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue New Survey No. 6/2807 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the purchasers, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Jaswant, on or towards the West by the plot bearing new survey No. 5/2807 and on or towards the East by the plot bearing New Survey No. 7/2807.

Dated, this 4th day of February, 1919.
BDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 693

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. BHAGWANDAS DAYABHAI, has contracted with our client MR. DAYACHAND MULUKCHAND, — for — the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incrumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent, Tenure land or Ground together, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jagjivan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5976 and Street Nos. 195-197-131-141 and Registered by the Collector of Land and Revenue under Collector's old No. 1119, New No. 8291, Old Survey No. 2032 and New Survey No. 698 and bounded as follows: i.e., to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Laloobhai Mayaram on or towards the West by Jagjivan Kika Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhan Nathoo and on or towards the South by Panjra Pole Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1919.

BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
704

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

And

In the matter of The GAEKWAD SUGAR WORKS & DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat .....Petitioner.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt has by an Order dated the 18th day of January, 1919, appointed Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, of Messrs. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
530 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

33 Dozen fuse boxes (Distribution boards) complete from 2 to 8 ways.

On account of the concerned.

About 72 boxes each 1 dozen fountain pens: "Rapid", "Collector", "Victor", Daisy No. 80 and "Daisy" No. 81.

11 Cases each 11 leafs Chadder Leaf Cheese.

Prpperty of a Gentleman consisting of Crockery, glassware, untensils, iron bedstead music stool, etc.

Miscellaneous—Tapestry lined drawing room suite:—1 sofa and 4 chairs, 1 writing table, 1 jewel show case, military tent, holdall, clothing, utensils.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel near Kala Chowki the following—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Joshi Purbhashanker Becher:—

Dropping No. 2, 63 Cdy., 3 Cwt., 2 Qts., 14 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawanjee Kersondas & Co.:—

Card Fly No. 2 lbs. 4155.
Sizing sweeping No. 2 lbs. 334.
Coloured sizing sweeping lbs. 21.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February. 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of an immoveable property situate at Mugbhat Cross Street, advertised for sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES BLEACHED MULLS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Sheth Dossa Mussa by order of Sheth Lalji Tucamji and on account and at the risk of concerned.

30 bales bleached Mulls No. 1502 yards 20 inches 48, each of 100 pcs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES BRACES, GAITERS, POSTIENS, ETC.

By order of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.

9 Bales containing Braces, Gaiters, leather, Postiens and Pieces of Saddlery.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 COILS GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inhomaru."

8 Cails Galvanized flexible Steel wire Rope 6 by 19 wires, each 1,000 ft. Coil total nett weight 11,834 lb.

Circumference 1½, 1¼, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches.

(Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.)

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CWTS. RIVETS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort. By order of the office concerned.

200 cwts. American Mild Steel Boiler Rivets of Round Head; Size Diameter, 3/8, Length 5/8.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery in four days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWREE NEW ROAD. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 404 of 1917.

Halimabai daughter of Ahmed Haji Joosab.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rabiabai and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions of Popatlal Parbhudas, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent order dated the 9th day of January, 1919, made in the said suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage tenement and a chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Sewri New Road containing by admeasurement 499 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger plot of land registered under collector's old Nos. 94, 178, 184, New Nos. E/14233, E/14359, 14361 and New Survey No. IC/2383, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward No. 1278, (2) Street No. 206A, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay all which premises are bounded on the East by the property of Peer Bawa Mia bin Mahomed, on the West by the Sewri New Road and on the North by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and on the South by the Old Sewri Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of vacant ground of Government Toka land or ground situate at Sewri Road outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 513 and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Peer Bawa Mia bin Mahomed Sher, on the West by the property of Serabai, widow and beyond that by the New Sewri Road, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the Pioneer Manufacturing Company and on the South by the Sewri Road and which said land forms part of a larger plot registered under Collector's Old No. 946, New No. 1/14455, and New Survey No. 1A/2384 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward No. 1259, Street No. 187.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. attorneys for the Receiver at their office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 95 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. C. M. Karsondas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Vallabdas Dosabhai of Lakhmidas Khimji Market, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 9th January, 1919, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piecegoods Merchants' Association.

95 Packages white Shirtings Nos. 6699, and 8899 or other 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Devcaran Mulji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagmohan Harilal.

13 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES BLACK CHECKS OF THE MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 2-45 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Karsondas Dharamsy and on account and at the risk of Seth Anandlal Chandmal (of Marwadi Ramlal Baksi.)

16 Bales each 80 pieces Black checks of the Morarji Goculdas Mills No. 211 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shamji Gordhan and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandulal Manilal.

4 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhotees, No. Padmani or other 8/10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 5th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Seth R. M. Desai.

16 Packages each about 200 pairs English-made white dhotees, No. Uttam Kheti or other 8/10 yds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 5th Feb., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 147 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH NO. 9999.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY. WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. Vallubhdas Lakhmidas in the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market, the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathuradas Morarji woollen cloth merchants:—

72 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 9999.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Harakhji, cloth merchants:—

75 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 9999.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Furniture, Roll Top Office Table, Electric Fans and Lamps, etc., the property of Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Kt., I.C.S.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of February 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale) valuable household artistic furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, very old black wood cupboards, side boards, chairs, dressing chest of drawers, teakwood beds, dressing and writing tables, teapoys, corner cabinets, hatstand, roll top office table, book cases, centre tables, electric lamps and fans, electric battery, etc.

The property of Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Kt. I.C.S. The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Furniture, Sweet Toned Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., A. C. current Electric Table Fan, Etc.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale), valuable household artistic furniture, consisting of dinning table, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggon, mirrored English pattern artistic cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., English marble clock set in 3 pieces, side table by Maple, book case by Wimbridge and Co., electric A. C. current table fan, electric sliding lamp, zenda almyrah, black wood mirror door almyrah, Chesterfield drawing room sofa, rich ornaments glassware, plated-ware, etc., and weaving loom with accessories.

The property of Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., and the surplus few pieces of the household furniture of the late Sir P M. Mehta, and others.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Belasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES HARDWARE.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq. Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to A. Strandes & Co., Hostile Firm in Liquidation.

3 Cases Files of different kinds.
3 Casks Files John Baker & Sons.
7 Cases Saws Taylor Brothers.
5 Casks Iron.
10 Cases Steel Hinges: Butts: Bolts: Handles: Trap Door Rings.
1 Case Brass Cornice Pole Rings.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES, STEEL BUTTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Insurance Office the following goods:—

100 cases Steel Butts, of the Stanley Works, Newyork.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:

Manilla ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

AUCTION SALE of 65 Bales Japanese Cotton Yarn of Fuji Mills.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at New Chinch Bunder Road, opposite the B. I. Trust Chawl in the godown of Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan Kaisha by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Kokura Maru," and "Dunera."—

25 bale cotton yarn Warship Ticket 20s. (S-No. 833).

40 bales cotton yarn Warship Ticket, 2-42s. (S-No. 831).

32 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at New Chinch Bunder, Road, opposite the B. I. Trust Chawl in the godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Kokura Maru," and "Dunera."—

748 M.B.K. 1-32—32 bales Grey Shirtings, Quality No. 450 six horses 42 inch by 30 yards.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to
Annapurna Cooker Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 523 KEGS WIRE NAILS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S "Crosby Hall", from New York.

523 Kegs Countersunk Checkered Head bright wire nails of different sizes slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., the following:—

About 220 drums Japan Bleaching Powder in sound condition, Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance should be paid the next day and goods cleared away from the Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT.

On FRIDAY the 7th instant at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chadni Bunder Thana, by order of Messrs. Hajee Rahimtoola Abdool Rahim and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdool Latif Fakir Mahomed.

643 bags or salt lying at Chadni Bunder, Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex. s. s. "TOTOMI MARU."

R K M No. 1/120—120 drums bleaching powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 60 H-P 6-cylinder 8-seater, Mitchell car fitted with luxurious Tonneau body, in good running order.

1 Four-wheeled dogcart with arm rests on front seats in good condition with a Bay Australian Gelding about 9 years old, 16 hands in sound condition with a silver plated English harness complete.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design, plain and carved household furniture by Robins, McKenzie and other well known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old Chinaware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, writting tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Burmese open carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, one very handsome English tiffin basket, fully furnished nearly new ice-box, by Army and Navy Avory platform scale, large iron stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tube and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE COPPER PIPES.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk Mr. Ambalal Manilal of Ahmedabad:—

141—1 case 10 copper pipes.
303—1 case 60 copper pipes.
B. A. and Co.—3 cases 65 copper pipes.

On account and risk of Mr. Motilal Amratlal of Ahmedabad.

112—3 cases 65 copper pipes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal of Ahmedabad:—

191—1 case 75 copper pipes.
191—1 case 75 copper pipes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, Rs. 8 per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA)

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
B(A) 153, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for Messrs. Kaikhusru Hormusji Plumber and Cowasji Khursetji Arajania the second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dorashaw Burjorji Mistry the mortgagor Messrs. Mody and Co. auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said second mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of July 1916 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said second mortgagees of the others part. The said sale will be made subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of July 1916 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Abdulla Dharamsey of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All the piece or parcel of land (together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven hundred and sixteen square yards and seven-eighth of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing with other land collector's old No. 179 New No. B/12114 and New Survey Nos. 1/2813 and 1/2814 and bounded on the south by the property formerly of Naranji Mills and now of Meyer Sassoon Mill on the west by a private Road and beyond that by land of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden based originally to Kadarbhai Sullemanji on the north and east by land belonging to the said Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and mortgaged to Bomanji Framji Patell and Framji Jamshedji Engineer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the second mortgagees at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

THIS WEEK

WHO IS NUBMER ONE?

also

Universal Screen Magazine

and

A two-reel Comedy

with

FAMOUS FATTY.

NEXT WEEK!

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

FOR YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN HERO

EDDIE POLO

in the Grand New

UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

Commencing next week at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

IDEAL PICTURES

A 6-reel All-British Photo-play:

"The Divine Gift."

A splendid story proving the universal lesson that while mankind throughout the ages has been inspired by the same passions, the development of the higher qualities has kept pace with the march of civilization and that there is opportunity for the display of the loftiest in the circumstances of the present day.

Describing Humanity, Piety, Love, Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

Featuring—among a total cast of over four hundred are the well-known stars — HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEARSLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE and others.

Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

FIFTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 10th and 11th of the STUPENDOUS MYSTERY SERIAL

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

featuring the beautiful

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay

"A Daughter of the West"

in 5 acts

See the little star in a cowboy rig and how she captures a notorious outlaw.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS

Comic by Luke.

TIME

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

MOTHERS!

Please excuse the delicacy of this question, but—

HAVE YOU A MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTER OR AN ELIGIBLE BOY?

In case you have, it shall be your parental duty to avail yourself of The Greatest Chance of your lifetime—end to see the supremely absorbing screen version of the famous author Rex Beach's work

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

(8 Parts—8,000 feet).

That this intensely sensational Film has created a regular uproar in Bombay Society is evident from the way in which anxious crowds of European and Indian families daily rush the Booking Offices of the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

You see here the scourge of Modern Social Life laid bare in all its painful deformity—you find depicted herein the despicable evil of present-day civilisation; You watch in this Photoplay the auctioneering process of getting the best value for girls in the Matrimonial Baazar! If you care for your girls—if you think of your boys—show them

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p.m. (S.T.)

ARE YOU READY!

Next week the West-End Cinema are are screening at at a tremendous cost the exact Screen-reproduction of the great and epoch-making work of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, at the outbreak of the war.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

MARK YOU

Every inch of the Film every letter of the titles of the Screen-Story is

FACT, AND NOT FICTION.

It is the most wonderful, the most authenticated, the most accurate tell-tale narrative of the devilish lust of the Huns for World-Dominatfon, their horrid barbarities, their shame-faced defiance of international laws, their ghowlish infernal set purpose to bleed white the whole world

All this shown on the Screen—not from imagination but from the awful disclosures of Mr. Gerard, the man on the spot. Let not man, woman or child miss this Film.

LOOK AHEAD! LOOK AHEAD!!

AMUSEMENTS.

For Bookings, communicate with—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,

HEERA HOUSE,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Three more days to you credit—and then

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

SLIDES INTO ITS FIFTH WEEK

Let it be writ large on the walls of your house that it is by far the most enchanting, fascinating, heart-gripping serial Screen-Story that has ever been hitherto offered to the Cinema Lovers of this City.

Huge audiences daily at the luxurious Picture Mahal at the Grant Road Tram Terminus.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

testify to the immense popularity of this Film.

Waste no more days. Come this evening and we promise you a great treat.

The Programme includes the **Universal Screen Magazine, "Humpty-Dumpty Circus at Never-Never Town" (Specially for Children),** and **Billie Ritchie Comic** in 3 parts ("Silk Hose and High Pressure".)

Four Shows Daily:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Ladies and School Boys admitted at Half Rates in all the Classes (except the Third) in the 5-30 and 7 p. m. Shows.

HARDWARE AND SHIPCHANDLERY

LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

—— Numerous Shipments Expected Shortly ——

Send your orders to——

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS,

Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Established 1840. ——— Telephone 184.

NEW GOODS NEW PATENTS.

C. B. 583.

ODE TO TRUTH

By JAMES H. COUSINS

"It is a really fine piece of work, and should find a place among books often taken down for inspiration when the battle is hard and victory seems far off."—NEW INDIA.

PAPER COVER, EIGHT ANNAS. GANESH & Co., Madras.

Blue Black Ink Pills

MADE BY

Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA,

Ph.D., F.C.S., Berlin.

Easily soluble in water, every pill gives one ink-pot of excellent ink.

USED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND NUMEROUS SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Price per pill one pice. Gross Box Re. 1-8. 50 Grosses Rs. 68.

Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd.

24, MARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED.

Fresh stock of MICHELIN and other well known TYRES, Motor car and Motor cycle accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CO.

Opposite Imperial Cinema.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6" to 28"
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 28th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices:
Jan:	17.23+18
Feb:	15.74+20
Mar:	14.12+10
April	12.71+ 8

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values:

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—
" to Continent	—	—
Futures at New York Mar.	—	21.95—25
" May	—	20.95—25
" July	—	20.25—30
Spot Cotton at New York	—	25.95—25
" " Orleans	—	27.00—50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	22.13—67
" " May	—	20.03—62

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th:

Rentes 3%	—	63
Bar Silver Spot	—	Not received
Closing Tone of Silver:—		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	—	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	—	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 6 months	—	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	—	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	—	3 1/2
7 day market loans	—	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	—	71+½
Government Securities 3 %	61½	Unchgd.
Sr. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½	Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London Jan. 27th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½	Unchgd.
5 %	£105 1/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th:

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold in Bags	510
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	530
Linseed Argentine in Bags	500
Toria Rapeseed (La Plata) in Bags	515

Government prices are fixed for shipments made after the 31st January.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	—	£90
Copper Braziers	—	£132
Yellow metal	—	1
Hard Spelter	—	30½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java fos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/6½

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 4.

In the Marwari bazaar Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 590 and gradually declined to Rs. 585½, the tone being quiet with little doing. Later on the price improved to Rs. 589 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 588. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 586, advanced to Rs. 591 and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet and the demand is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April. May	593/4
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	457
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	531

ACTS PERMITTED

QUOTATIONS, 4TH Feb. 1919

			Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	587
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	452
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	525
Good M. G. southerns	..	May-June	582

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Bengal	467	457	442	427	Ready
M. G. Sind-Punjab	460	450	435	420	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	518	503	488	"
M. G. Oomras Nos	538	518	518	488	"
M. G. Oomras Nos	..	518	503	488	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Feb. 1919.

Cotton	18,279 bales
Wheat	26,573 Cwts
Linseed	4,715 "
Rape, etc.	172 "
Gingellyseed	383 "
Poppyseed	35 "
Groundnuts	384 "
Castorseed	12 "
Rice	23,195 "
Myrabollams	823 "
Cottonseed	1,242 "
Mowraseed	349 "
Gram	5,057 "
Jowar	1,360 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	699 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 4th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Short Terms Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	77 0 0	11 6 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazzar	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 7 0
" Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teaseed White 85-15	100 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	90 0 0
" Black	85 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 8 0
Groundnut	98 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 0 0	..
Barley	55 0 0	7 12 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 4 0

Forwards	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	9 10 9
Linseed May	13 15 6

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb 4th.

	Rate per 1-lb: Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10½	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 8
Steeples No. 10	1 0 8
Edward No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptance 2 m/s.	1 6 0½
Fcs Demand	192½
American Dollars	180
Hongkong	214½
Shanghai	33⅛
Japan	145½
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,050, Swan 585, Simplex 680, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 540, Madhowji 2,087½, Luxmi Cotton 1,770, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 337-8, Kastoorchand 1,060, Ind. Bleaching 166-4, Finlay 477-8, Fazulbhoy 712-8, David 605, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,535, Century 412-8, Nagpur 2,325, Bombay Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,425, By. Uniteds 887-8, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,132-8, Tata Ord. 236-4, Shivrajpur 38½, Alcocks 870, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 348½, Tata Hydro: 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,060, Swan 585, Simplex 685, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 540, Madhowji 2,085, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 337-8, Kastoorchand 1,060, Ind. Bleaching 167½, Fazulbhoy 707-8, Finlay 485, David 605, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,525, Century 412-8, Nagpur 2,325, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,130, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 38-8, Alcocks 885, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 342-8, Tata Hydro: 1,220.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb., 3.

Re-opening after the Chinese New Year holiday the rice market was fairly steady with little or no business done. Quotations were February Rs. 505, March, and April Rs. 310, three months May, June and July, Rs. 330, the last named figure being an indication of market anticipations. Small mills were quoted at Rs. 325—30 and paddy remained unaltered despite large arrivals. Some speculators' transanctions were done at Rs. 302-8-0, the mills being sellers at Rs. 310. Without business the price of rice continues to be below the equivalent of paddy. The Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner announces that prices have been fixed as follows:—Ex. Hopper in each case B. F. S. Farbrother, Brokers at Rs. 290 per 100 baskets of 72 pounds each, C 2 brokers at Rs. 240 per 100 baskets of 72 pounds each.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru, Tanka, Kobe, Jan. 5.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kosoku Maru Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on 2nd instant.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4.

S. S. Peking Maru, Saito, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Crossby Hall, Sproule, New York via Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Banca:—Phillips, Rangoon.

S. S. Yunnan, Evans Kobe via Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *British Emperor for Mahomerah.

Steamer *Shwedagon for Rangoon.

Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.

*To arrive.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yoroppa Maru, 2,213 tons, Captain S. Tanka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G. Phillips, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Crossby Hall:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Crossby Hall, 2,596 tons, Captain A. Sproule, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for New York via Aden, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Yunnan:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Yunnan, 1,206 tons, Captain J. B. Evans, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 4th February, 1919.

Shed:	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination:	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Dilwara	3460	China	11-2-19	M M & Co
C	Clan Lindsay	2499	Cochin	9-2-19	J Finlay & Co
D&E	Tosa Maru	2568	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Gregory Apcar	2261	N F	N F	M M & Co
P	Yuman	1206	China	5-2-19	W A Graham & Co
80 ton crane	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Palitana	1934	Busrah	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kaveri		Bhawnagar	5-2-19	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	S N Co
	Netrawati	699	Bhawnagar	5-2-19	B S N Co
	Oporto	466	Marmagoa	5-2-19	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	624	Karachi	5-2-19	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Kingsmere	3525	Marseilles	N F	W A Graham & Co
8	Baroise	2619	Rangoon	6-2-19	M M & Co
10	Qneda	4944	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
15	Lightning	2184	Busrah	6-2-19	M M & Co
16	Shamsar	1718	—	Sues	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Moora	3168	London	6-2-19	M M & Co
2	Varsova	1957	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Prominent	1876	N F	N F	D R I M
5	Devanha	4795	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Banca	3794	Rangoon	5-2-19	B I S
8	City of Baroda	3306	Liverpool	5-2-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Chakdina	3033	3 days	1-2-19	M M & Co
10	City of Marseilles	3493	N F	N F	D R I M
11	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool	12-2-19	K Nixon & Co
12	Chakrata	3602	London	8-2-19	M M & Co
14	Kapong	1898	Busrah	N F	D R I M
15	Sandakian	1111	Busra	N F	D R I M
	Jetty and Loyalty	3032	N F	N F	T S Shaps
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	1923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Hwakhun	1115	N F	16-1-19	D R I M
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—26 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.; 12,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.; 17 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Chakrata for London:—2,400 lbs. bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 150 bundles coir mats, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.; 73 cwts. cuttle fish, V. Ooka; 75 casks goat hides, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.; 152 bales goat hides, Walker and Co.; 38½ cwts. nut megs, 16 cwts. bees wax, 1½ cwts. gum amonia, N. Cassum; 100 cwts. kajoo nuts, R. P. Wagle and Co.; 3,000 cwts. coffee, N. Raghunath Kum.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles:—9 drums essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.; 600 cwts. coir yarn, Pierce Leslie and Co.; 760 cwts. coir yarn, Aspinwala and Co., Ltd.; 450 cwts. coir yarn, Madura and Co., Ltd.; 852 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. lentils, A. Durst; 15,585 cwts. sugar Java, M. Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 201 cwts. Colombo roots, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Osaka:—340 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—9 cwts. ivory cut piece, F. K. N. Mian.

S. S. Dilwara for Hongkong:—10 bales cotton P. goods grey longeloth, A. Jeevanji; 20½ cwts. Karachi coplets, Haji Mahamed Haji; 8 cwts. fishmaws, A. A. Fazli; 2,000 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S. S. Nankin from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1 case chemicals, etc., 1 case chemical apparatus, 3 cases nitric acid, 3 cases hydrochloric acid, 1 case hydro oxide, 5 cases chloroform and lig amonia, 1 keg zinc oxide, 9 cases soda sulphus apothwares zeatal, 1 case alcohol, 25 cases medicinal spirits. 3 cases drugs, 1 case perfumed spirits, 8 cases medicines, 10 cases medical essences, 111 cases bleaching powder, 2 bottles varnish, 6 cases medical drugs and spirits, 10 cases oil varnish, 4 casks glassware, 1 case glassware, 2 cases disinfection crystals, 36 cases bottles of sangaon, 2 packages earthenware, 2 casks lamp glass, 1 case screws, 70 bales bold nuts, 8 bundles steel bars, 4 cases nails, 1 case valves, 14 cases essential oils, 660 kegs paint, 133 kegs white zinc paint, 2 cases colour. 1 case grandfather clock, 11 cases toilet soap, 2 cases toilet soap and powder, 12 cases stationery, 25 cases gin, 3 cases tomb stone, 2 cases grindstones, 2 casks grind stones, 2 cases hosiery flannel, 1 case cotton net, 1 case cotton laces, 1 bundle flannel, 5 cases twine, 1 case P. goods, 1 case tobacco, 8 cases cigarettes, 8 cases woollens.

S. S. Palitana from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1 case P. goods, 127 bales gall, 7 cases dates.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.945 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.3 "
Dew Point	58.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.723 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do.	67.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	143 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	4	m 1 57	29 2	4	m 8 9	16 0
Wed	5	m 2 28a	27 7	5	m 8 10a	17 7
Thur.	6	m 2 59	25 4	6	m 8 53	18 4
		5 21a	26 10		9 0a	19 0
Fri	7	m 10 45	25 8	6	m 9 4	18 9
		11 34a	25 3		4 47a	18 8
Sat.	8	m 3 14	27 4	7	m 9 45	16 9
		4 22a	26 1		10 44a	20 6
Sun.	9	m 4 14	26 2	8	m 10 37	17 3
		5 48a	25 8		11 44a	21 8
Mon.	10	m 5 15	25 3	9	0 13a	17 5
		7 30a	25 11			
		m 6 50	24 9	10	m 1 42	21 3
		8 45a	26 9		1 42a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
Feb.	4 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m
"	5 (Wednesday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
"	6 (Thursday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
"	7 (Friday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m
"	8 (Saturday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m
"	9 (Sunday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 36m
	10 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	27-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal. Temperature is below the average in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity has risen and is above normal in the east of the division. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average, the defect in the minimum being moderate at several stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in east Rajputana, and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is below normal both by day and night in east Rajputana, while at Bikaner night temperature alone is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in Cutch and the south of Central India West. Day temperature is below the average in south Gujarat and west Kathiawar, while night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and generally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—A few showers are reported from the south-east of the reporting area, but the amounts are not appreciable. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is above the average in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is generally below normal, the defect ranging up to 12 deg. at Nagpur; night temperature is above the average in the area of cloud.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average at most stations in the Bombay Deccan and in north-east Hyderabad; night temperature is above normal throughout, the excess being considerable in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Persian Gulf has advanced into Baluchistan and is giving heavy cloud in north Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Conditions are also feebly unsettled in Hyderabad and the south of the Central Provinces.

A few showers appear probable in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and the north of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd February 1919.

There has been no rain of importance. A feeble disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier from Persia and temperature is rising in front of it. Weather is slightly unsettled also in the north of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, [illegible] for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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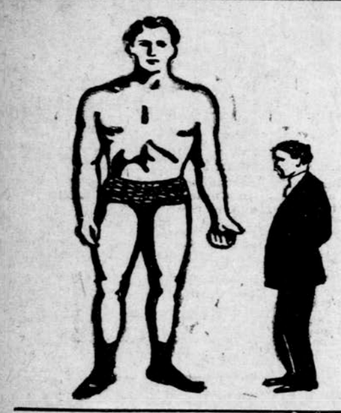

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REFORMED COUNCILS AND INDIAN COMMERCE.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATION.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has submitted to the Franchise Committee a representation on the subject of special representation of interests of trade and industry on the reformed Bombay Council, the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State. With reference to the Bombay Council it is pointed out by the Association that under Morley-Minto reforms scheme the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association were given one seat alternately on the Provincial Council. The Association now desires that the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Association may both be allowed simultaneous and separate representation. On the Bombay Council as at present constituted the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, both of which are mainly composed of European members and as such represent European interests, have been allowed separate representation. On the enlarged Bombay Council the Association propose that the interests of trade and industry should be represented as under:—

One member should be elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
One member should be elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,
One member should be elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
One member should be elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association,
One member should be elected by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,
One member representing the Karachi Indian Commercial Community,
One member representing the Ahmedabad commercial (trade) community.

There are various trade Associations in the city of Ahmedabad, in all about 40 Mahajans. For the purpose of co-ordinating the interests of various Mahajans, a Chamber of Commerce is being organised. The proposed Ahmedabad Chamber of Commerce should therefore be allowed to elect a member on the Bombay Council.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The Imperial Legislative Council as at present constituted consist of 25 elected members and 33 nominated members. Out of 25 elected members two represent the commercial interests, both being representative of European bodies, namely, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. One member representing Indian Commercial Community is nominated by Government. The entire Indian Commercial Community has therefore no elected member on the Council. Under the circumstances, the European merchants have a great advantage over Indian Merchants, in-as-much-as they can express their views and influence the decisions of the Imperial Council in all important matters concerning trade. We cannot help feeling that the European merchants enjoy a representation far in excess of their number and importance while the Indian Commercial Community has none at all worth mentioning. The Association porposes that the commercial interests of the Bombay Presidency should be represented as under:—

One member to be elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
One member to be elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,
One member to be elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
One member to be elected by the Ahmedabad and Karachi Indian Chambers of Commerce alternately,
One member to be elected by the The Bombay Millowners' Association,
One member to be elected by the The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,

Of all the provinces of India Bombay and Bengal are the two Presidencies most advanced in matters of trade and industry and deserve, in the opinion of the Association, the representation as suggested above. If, however, it is found necessary to give representation to the trade and industry of Madras and other provinces as well and if it is feared that the total representation of Indian Commercial interests is found to be too large, as an alternative proposal the Association suggests that—

One member be elected by the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, jointly or alternately,
One member be elected by The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
One member be elected by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations alternately.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

In para 277 of Montague-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms provision is made for the representation of the Chambers of Commerce on the Council of State. In view of the fact that as at present constituted all these Chambers are practically European bodies, the Indian trade and industry, under the scheme, will have no representation on the Council of State. In order to remedy this anomaly the Ahmedabad Association suggests that Indian trade interests should also have adequate representation.

Finally the Association's representation says:—

My Association firmly believes that in the coming reform commercial community should play an important part, as without the advancement of Industries and Commerce the proposed reforms will fall far short of expectations formed of them. India will have to hold her own against foreign competition and assume her rightful place in the scheme of nations as one of the great industrial countries of the world. This cannot be achieved unless the industrial policy of the Government is so shaped as to encourage trade and indigeneous industries. All reforms at bottom are a question of funds. Under the reform scheme more money will be needed to improve the moral and material condition of the people and that money could only come in the first instance from the trade and industries of India, as on account of the extreme poverty of the masses there are no other sources of revenue. Moreover, if adequate representation is not given to the commercial communities, the Councils will lack that practical experience of men and affairs which trade people alone can place at the disposal of the Government.

FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A MOSLEM PROTEST.

The following communication was addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on January 1 last, by the Aga Khan, Sir Abbas Ali Beg, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Mr. M. H. Isphahani and 30 other signatories:—

We, the undersigned Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor, beg respectfully to represent to his Majesty's Government that we have read with great concern the suggestions recently put forward in the Press from various irresponsible quarters regarding the future of Constantinople to the effect that it should be taken from its present possessors, in spite of the Ottomans being the most populous single nationality in Constantinople, and be made over to some Christian people or State, or be placed under international control. We, therefore, feel it our duty to point out, at the earliest opportunity, that such a course, if adopted, would be in direct conflict with the vital principle of nationality placed in the forefront of the war-aims of the Allies and would cause not only among the Moslems of India, but also among Mussalmans throughout the world grave dissatisfaction.

In the course of four centuries Constantinople has undergone complete transformation and is now in all essentials a Moslem city. It is honeycombed with Moslem institutions and is covered on all sides with memorials of their faith. Its population is predominantly Turkish by race and Moslem by faith as was recently admitted in the clearest terms in the House of Commons.

With solemn declaration of the Prime Minister made only a short time ago that the Turkish nation will retain their sovereignty unimpaired in their home-land, with Constantinople as the capital of their territories, had a reassuring effect on the Mussalman population of India and elsewhere, and we feel certain that any departure from that memorable pronouncement would create the gravest disappointment. The Mussalmans who have shed their blood or helped with their resources in the defence of the Empire are entitled to expect that the principle of national unity and freedom will be maintained in the case of Turkey as in the European peoples. Any other course would give rise to a most painful impression that the high principles and lofty ideals which secured for the Allied cause the adhesion and loyal cooperation of the larger part of the Moslem world were abandoned in the case of Turkey because she is a Moslem State. We feel confident, however, that no racial or religious prejudices will be allowed to impair the trust of the Moslem nations in the good faith of the Allies and that the settlement of this momentous world-problem will be based on the principles of justice and equity, and of national unity and national rule laid down by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States.

In Asia from the northern borders of Syria proper up to the Aegean and the Black Sea, along its southern littoral as far as the frontiers of Aderbaijan the population, numbering roughly 19 to 20 millions, is in some districts exclusively and in others preponderantly Turkish in race and Moslem in faith. In Thrace also the conditions are the same; the population is predominantly Turkish. We respectfully submit that the whole of this territory with Constantinople as its capital should be left in the hands of the Turkish nation in accordance with the declaration of the Prime Minister. The right of nations based on nationality to remain under their own governments and to possess the power of self-determination proclaimed and insisted upon by the Allies applies equally to Christians and Moslems. We do not ask for a new status for the Turkish nation; we urge that the Turkish nation should have the same rights as Christian nationalities to hold the territories which they inhabit exclusively or where they from the preponderant portion of the population, as they have done heretofore.

With regard to the other provinces of Turkey we desire at present to express no opinion. But we beg respectfully to urge that whatever may be the ultimate settlement of the Armenian question, the rights and interests of the large Mussalman population inhabiting that province should be safeguarded and that they should be protected from persecution. In racial conflicts among the less advanced communities as is proved by what is happening at the present moment in Eastern Europe, barbarities are committed on both sides of which advantage is taken by the more vociferous to allege that they are the innocent victims of unprovoked persecution. We trust that in dealing with the question of Armenia the large Mussalman population will at least be placed on an equal footing with the non-Moslem population.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 4th;

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	„ 2,139-0	„	8,25,502-4
Total ..	2,139-0		8,25,502-4

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BRINDABAN GURUKULA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BRINDABAN, Feb., 3.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur visited the Gurukula, Brindaban, on the morning of the 29th January, when he was given a very cordial reception at the Gurukula gate by the Governor, staff and inmates. He went round the schools and college classes, library and boarding house and was extremely pleased with what he saw. He was then presented with a welcome address in Sanskrit and Arya Bhasha in the Yagnashala, which was tastefully decorated for the purpose. He expressed satisfaction at the work of the institution and gave a donation of Rs. 2,000. He left the premises amidst loud cheers from Bramacharies and staff.

He made the following remarks in the log book: I visited the Brindaban Gurukula to-day only for the short time I could spare and was quite satisfied with the management, discipline, etc. It is an Arya Samaj Institution. The Samaj is unquestionably doing great service to the great Hindu community by receiving within the fold of the Aryan brotherhood all the community which has now split up into a thousand castes and creeds. The Samaj freely receives the followers of the Esai and Mahomedan religion and also the so-called untouchables. In short they are teaching the great principles of universal brotherhood and the Hindu society cannot be too grateful to the Samaj for the great service. The Gurukula is indeed a model institution, and the promoters are certainly to be congratulated on their attempts in the noble cause.—(Sd.) Shahu Chatrapati."

JUSTICE TO CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel extremely obliged if you will kindly give a little space in one of the columns in your vauable paper.

It is rarely that a firm is liberal in considering the grievances of the staff and even when one finds singular exceptions there we find justice is prevented from being done to every one. In many offices the managers have given timely promotions in salaries but the recommendations having been left entirely in the hands of the heads of the departments without any eye to the sense of justice in them. It often happens the most honest and hardworking is always left without encouragement. In some offices the head-clerk have their relations in the same office and naturally his ambitions are to bring forward his own relatives by spoiling the prospects of the subordinate staff and for the very reason all the grand figures go to them. It is a wonder how the eyes of the managers do not fall on the reason why his relations only should be deserving any special consideration. In such cases it is very difficult for poor sufferers to approach managers because their mind might have been previously prejudiced against such sufferers and it is still more rare that managers have patience to argue against their preconceived notions. It is generally the sycophants that are always able to make the best of such liberality and the honest clerk is left entirely in doubt whether every one should practice the loathsome and easy art of sycophancy rather than continue in his sincere and hard work. The managers never recognise what a discouragement it is for a real hard working man and only too often lose such clerks leaving only sycophants about them. In such cases they can never expect satisfactory work and unfortunately the blame comes to the wrong head "that in India it is difficult to get good staff."—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Girgaum, Feb. 3.

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GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
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Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The first All-India wheat forecast shows the estimated total area sown at 23,472,000 acres as against 33,836,000 acres at this time last year, a decrease of 31 per cent. The decrease in the main producing areas is especially noticeable where the percentages are as follows:—Bombay Presidency 66, Punjab 34 Central Provinces 21 United Provinces 18. Hyderabad 46 Rajputana 42.

KING OF TONIC MAKARDHVAJ

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Keshav Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY,

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

G. I. P. Byculla Michanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

Sandhurst High School.—To-day's fixtures have been postponed to Tuesday, the 11th instant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM.—James William, aged 26 years. Printer, "Bombay Chronicle" Press, 3rd Feb., at J J. Hospital.—R I.P.

GRACIAS—January 27th, at his residence, Nova-Goa, after a short and painful illness, Jose Antonio Ismael, aged 61 years. Assistant Secretary to the Government of Portuguese India and Professor of Political Economy, National Lyceum of Nova-Goa, dearly beloved father of J. S. Gracias, Bombay Customs. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing family, relations and friends.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 6 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battn. (I.D.F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Bombay Races to-day from 2 p.m. (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICTION.

Telegrams of a domestic nature, in plain English or French, to members of the Allied Forces in Turkey-in-Europe are now accepted via Eastern at one rupee four annas a word.

QUESTION OF THE KHELAFAT.

The "Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam" will shortly hold a public meeting to consider the question of the Khelafat of Islam.
The date will be announced later.

MAHARASHTRA FREE BOOK-SELLING HOUSE.

The managing body of the Maharashtra Free Library Poona, has started a book-selling house named as "The Maharashtra Book-selling House" as a sort of propoganda work and financial help to the institution.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Maratha Rashtriya Sangha, Bombay, a lecture on "The future of the Marathas" will be delivered in the hall of the Parel branch of the Social Service League by Mr. Babasaheb Deshamukh of Vardha to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) All Marathas are cordially invited.

HIGH COURT VAKILS' EXAMINATION.

In view of the prevalence of the Cholera epidemic in Bombay, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court are pleased to postpone the holding of the High Court Vakils' Examination for the present. The place at which and the date on which it will be held will be notified hereafter.

GIFT OF ANIMALS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Owing to the sad death of his Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, several animals from his menagerie, consisting of a pair of Bengal tigers, one young tigress, one pair of lions and a pair of lion cubs, have been presented by the Durbar to the Victoria Garden Zoo through Major D. M. Field, Political Agent of the Southern Rajputana States.

MISHAP TO A MOTOR CLEANER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Tuesday touching the death of Kondu Luxman, a Hindu boy, aged sixteen years. It appeared that the deceased worked as a motor cleaner and was known to one E. J. Mathews, driver of a motor lorry and used to sit with him on the lorry. At 3 p.m. on Monday the motor lorry was going near Parel station, when the deceased ran after it to mount it, but he fell and was injured. The driver, on hearing the alarm, stopped the lorry, when he found the deceased lying dead near the back wheel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NAMDEO VALVA TALUKA SABHA.

The second meeting of the above mentioned Sabha came off successfully under the presidentship of Mr. Keshav Ganesh Bagde, of Poona on Saturday, the 1st instant at Ashta. The meeting passed twelve resolutions in all. Of these those regarding the successful conclusion of the War and death of Prince John were proposed from the chair. Among the subjects dealt with by the other resolutions were the following:—Compulsory primary education, secondary, higher and industrial education, the inauguration of co-operative societies and stores and requesting the Indian Government to solve the drink problem by taking recourse to restrictions similar to those adopted by America. The meeting was attended by more than sixty delegates from the different talukas and a number of guests from Sangli, Karad, Satara, Poona, Bombay and Gwalior.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

Disturbance from Persia is entering North-West India and has given a few light falls of rain in North Baluchistan, unsettled conditions in the north of Peninsula and Persia. There has been light local rain on north Madras coast.

Forecast:—Extension of rain and snow into the extreme north of India and of rain into Central Provinces.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter has been circulated over the signature of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Bt., who has convened a meeting of "a few representative Parsi gentlemen" on Friday 7th February, 1919 "to consider the advisability of founding an organisation of Parsis which shall as occasion demands voice the opinion of our community in all matters political, economic and others affecting the public welfare." As a member of the Parsi community, I strongly protest against the formation of any such sectarian organisation which would voice the opinion of the community,—an opinion that would necessarily be one from its own point of view regardless of the greater issue, namely, the fighting of common battles for the motherland side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the other communities of this country. I ask you. Sir, is there any need for the inception of any such organisation at a time when the concerted action and concentrated energy and activity of all the peoples inhabiting this land are required to impress the electorate of England with the just and righteous demands "political, economic and others" of the whole of India? As Mr. W. C. Bonnerji said in 1887, "We should be in fact as we are in thought one community and one conntry, owing allegiance to one Sovereign."

And how, Sir, is the proposed organisation going to voice the opinion of the community? Is it prepared to convene Anjuman meetings at the historic Allbless Bag to decide from a purely Parsi point of view what steps the community should take in matters "political, economic and others" that might crop up every now and again? And if the idea of an Anjuman meeting be dropped, is this self-appointed oligarchical coterie to mould the future destinies of the whole community? Can any such organisation of Parsis, if ever formed, see eye to eye with such bodies as the Indian National Congress and the Bombay Presidency Association? Will not the latter Association serve the purpose for which Sir Jamsetjee has convened the meeting? Are not in this Association sufficient number of Parsis to watch the interest of the community? But supposing, for argument's sake, that such an organisation as is contemplated, be formed and some how or other the opinion of the community be taken, what earthly purpose will it serve? Surely the decision arrived at by some of the members of our microscopic community is not going to set the Ganges on fire when questions affecting the whole of India are awaiting settlement. The goal being the same, the opinion of the proposed organisation ought necessarily to coincide with that of the Bombay Presidency Association or other similar political bodies except that the Parsi organisation might go out of its way and demand some such special rights as communal representation in the Legislative Councils, etc. I do not want to dilate at length on the much discussed question of communal representation but I might say that once a member of the Council has been elected, be he a representative of the Corporation or that of the University or any other body, he not only acts in the interests of the body that has elected him but is bound in duty to do all in his power to advance the interests in every question of every community, that might come before the Council. Communal representation must of necessity narrow the sphere of our publicists' political vision; the Parsis are well represented in the Council and I presume that for various reasons they do not want communal representation and I suppose the organisation if at all formed will voice the same opinion.

In our political propaganda, Sir, unity and concerted action are the two chief factors that have weighed and will weigh with the ruling classes in determining to grant us our rights and our privileges and the same opinion was voiced by the late Mr. Budrudin Tyabji some 30 years ago. "Do not consider," he declared, "that there is anything whatever in the position or the relations of the different communities of India, be they Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsis or Christians, which should induce the leaders of any one community to stand aloof from the others in their efforts to obtain those great general reforms, those great general rights, which are for the common benefit of us all, and which, I feel assured, have only to be earnestly and unanimously pressed upon Government to be granted to us."

Mr. Editor, we are fairly on the way to a common national existence united and bound together by the common political ties of an enlightened rule. Why then should we have a sectarian oligarchy to voice the opinion of the community on political questions? Do the interests of the Parsis clash with those of the other communities? Is not the salvation of India the common goal? As our great patriot the Grand Old Man expressed from the Congress platform in 1893.—"The interests of all are the same. We are all in the same boat. We must sink or swim together."

Why, then, Sir, I ask, should we voice the opinion of one community in matters political which affect the destiny of the whole of India? When we are the subjects of the same Sovereign, are living in the same country which is our home, are governed by the same laws, are desirous of making progress in all departments of life and have the same aspirations, then, may I venture to ask, what prevents us, Mohammedans, Christians, Parsis and Hindus of all classes from joining hands together for achieving the common object? It is my firm belief that our united and joint action will prove more advantageous and beneficial to ourselves than making an advance by divisions. "To ask the Parsis" —said Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in 1889—"to isolate themselves and their interests from those of the other natives of this country is to preach something not only equally selfish but a great deal more short-sighted and unwise. In our case it would be almost suicidal policy. Its ultimate effect would be only to reudce us to insignificance. We are a power in this Presidency as a small but enlightened and enterprising portion of the natives of this country, and as such participate in its greatness. Isolated as Parsis, pure and simple, holding ourselves aloof from the other natives of this country, without common interests, common sympathies, and common co-operation, we might still remain an interesting community, but of no account whatsoever in the great march of events moulding the lofty destinies of this magnificent land."

I hope, Sir, you will protest with your powerful pen and I also appeal to those who are going to be present at the meeting to think twice before giving their adherence to the formation of such an oligarchy as is contemplated in the circular note of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy which I herein enclose should you care to publish it along with this letter. I am prepared to give credit to the Parsi Baronet for his honesty of purpose and I am also ready to accede to him the thanks of the community whose welfare he has at heart; but I cannot withhold saying that the existence of a Parsi league to opinie on political matters from a Parsi standpoint would confine to a narrow sphere the broad vision of Parsi publicists, undermine their public usefulness and would be a source of great impediment to the political advancement of this country.

I will conclude this letter with the memorable words of Surendranath Banerjea, uttered in 1911.—"God grant that in the case of the Partition, so in connection with the larger issues which are opening out to our gaze, with the advent of the new era, we may all, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, Sikhs and Jains stand shoulder to shoulder together on the sanctified platform of the Congress animated by a common purpose and a common resolve to fight the constitutional battles of the country until we have entered the promised land with the boon of self-government emplazoned on our golden banner and have formed part and parcel of the self-governing state of a great, free and federated Empire."

Apologising for the length of the letter.
—Yours, etc.,

J.

LOCAL BOARD AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

FREE-STUDENTSHIPS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In connection with a resolution which was moved by the Hon. Khan Bahadur E. H. Jaffer at the session of the Legislative Council held in November, 1918, but was subsequently withdrawn, recommending the increase of the percentage of free-studentship in primary schools from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., Government have re-examined the question of the free admission of pupils into Local Board and Municipal primary schools.

So far as Municipal schools are concerned, it should be observed that since the passing of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act, I of 1918, Government have in Press Note No. 1613, dated the 27th June, 1918, announced their decision to permit any Municipality, so desiring, to make primary education free (without also making it compulsory) provided it gives undertaking to provide (1) such additional accommodation, staff and equipment as may be necessary to meet the increased number of pupils, and (2) sufficient funds, by taxation or otherwise, to meet its own share of the increased expenditure involved. As regards Local Board schools, the administration of which is very largely carried on by the Educational Department and with which therefore Government have a more direct concern, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that efforts should be made to see that no child is deprived of the benefits of primary education simply because its parents cannot afford to pay the small fees charged. The Director of Public Instruction has accordingly been requested to intimate to all the Departmental officers concerned that while it is in the interests of the State that the public revenues should be safeguarded by the levy of fees from those who can afford to pay, it is at the same time necessary that exemption from fees should not be refused in the case of any child whose parent desires to send it to school on the existing voluntary basis and adduces satisfactory evidence to show that he is precluded from doing so owing to his inability to pay the fees charged.

The Director has also been requested to carry out the necessary amendments in the relevant rules of the Codes for Vernacular Masters and Mistresses in Presidency proper and Sind.

BOMBAY'S BAD ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to ventilate a common grievance on behalf of the people through one of the columns of your famous paper and thereby inform the public of this? For the last few years the roads of the "native quarter" of Bombay have not been repaired at all and they are made still worse by the "khataras." Especially the Nishanpada Road (including Durga Mohalla) is so uneven that one often stumbles in the many "Khuddas" that are there and thus sometimes sprains one's ankles. For the last five years I have been putting up at the abovementioned road and up till now I do not see any improvement on the road having been made.

I hope that the authorities of the Road Department will take as much notice of such places where the "Kala admi" resides as they take of such places where the "Sahib" lives.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

FRUITARIANISM.

We are asked to publish the following:—

We shall feel highly obliged if you will be so good as to let us inform your readers interested in the natural and humane way of living that they can obtain the following books at the price stated against them from Nusserwanji Nanabhai Navva, 353, opp. New Market, Dhobhi Talao, Bombay. The proceeds of the sale will be handed to the Indian Famine Relief Fund on receipt of a post card from enquirers. The books will be sent with our man in any part of Bombay on payment of annas four coolie hire. The books will be sent per V.P.P. as well.

(1) A Comprehensive Guide to Natural, Hygienic and Humane diet Rs. 2.
(2) Select Fruitarian pamphlets Re. 1.
(3) Why Vaccinate? As. 6.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

For the Second Division of the Sion Plate.

Financier 1
Second String 2
Axis 3

Fluke Competition.

For the First Division of the same Plate.

Argonaut 1
Grey Stone 2
Madras 3

Chrysanthemun Fluke.

The Kempton Park Plate.

Miss Rollestone 1
Bellicose 2
King's Head 3

The New Market Plate.

Kinsale 1
Caryanda 2
Gladiator 3

The Queensland Plate.

Claim A 1
Saunterer 2
Sungiare 3

The Belasis Road Plate.

Royal Court 1
Tawdry 2
Gazal 3

The Lamington Plate.

Four Aces 1
Young Majub 2
Khundil 3

Fluke Medallion.

MRS. BESANT V. "MADRAS MAIL."

ISSUES TO BE FRAMED TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

In the case, Mrs. Besant v. "Madras Mail", his Lordship Justice Coutts-Trotter handed in yesterday to counsel on both sides a draft copy of the issues based on the discussion of points raised last week before his Lordship. Mr. Nugent Grant on behalf of the defendant said that he took exception to the latter portion of the draft issue which he contended, deprived him of a *locus penitentae* in event of the Court holding that the comment contained a statement of fact. He said that he did not intend to justify the statement generally that the so-called Home Rule movement enjoyed a subterranean connection with Germany, but that he would confine his defence to a plea of fair comment that an inference could be drawn that the Home Rule movement enjoyed a subterranean connection with Germany. That if such comment involved a statement of fact, then he intended to justify, but that if it involved a mere expression of opinion the justification was necessary.

His Lordship said the comment would involve a statement of fact and in absence of justification the plea was not available. Mr. Grant pointed out that an anomaly might arise if the Court on the one hand upon perusal of these three documents coming to the conclusion that the comment was fair, but on the other hand considering as comment contained a statement of fact and the plea not having been taken the defendant would not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of the plea which he had taken; in other words the defendant would both succeed and fail. His Lordship after perusing the plaint said that the inuendo charged was that the Home Rule movement enjoyed a subterranean connection with Germany and no reference was made in the plaint to the sources upon which the comment was alleged to have been based. In these circumstances his Lordship said it was not necessary to direct the defendant to amend his written statement, but that he would frame issues in a general form, namely, as to whether the words complained of were defamatory of the plaintiff. Objections on both sides, his Lordship said, would be noted in order that all doubt as to the construction that should be placed upon the proceedings should in no way impede the trial of action. His Lordship promised to pass a formal order framing issues to-morrow.

On the application of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, his Lordship noted that the case should not be posted for final hearing until September next as there was no possibility of the case being made ready and also because Mr. Ramaswami Iyer expected to be away between April and September.

MRS. BESANT AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

(From our Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Feb. 4.

Mrs. Besant at Hyderabad presided yesterday morning over the Theosophical Conference, at the Besant Hall.

Afterwards an informal meeting of the members of the Home Rule League explained the merits of a separate League deputation.

In the afternoon she visited the girls' schools. In the evening she performed the unveiling ceremony of the photos of Tilak and Pherezeshah.

A correspondent writes:—A Parsi aged 27, Mr. Cowesjee B. Baliwalla, a resident of Kirkee, shot a tiger near Singarh fort, which is 20 miles from Poona. The tiger measured 10ft. by 3ft. 9in., chest 52in. front, teeth 3in. by 3in. and weighed 428 lbs. The same Parsi has up to now shot 13 panthers and two big tigers in the same jungle.

TRAGEDY AT THE TAJ.

OFFICER FOUND SHOT.

Lieutenant H. R. Bruce Playfair of the 87th Punjabis, who arrived at the Taj Mahal Hotel from the Colaba Hospital on the 30th ultimo, to proceed to Assam, occupied the 30th ultimo, and was to proceed to Assam, occupying room No. 442, was found lying flat on his chest with a revolver wound at about 1 p.m., yesterday. The floor waiter, on hearing the report of a revolver, at once went to the room and found the officer lying prostrate on the floor near the door. On receiving intimation from the floor waiter, Mr. Framroze, the Assistant Manager, at once sent for Captain Large, Physician-in-charge of the Freeman-Thomas Hospital and also sent intimation to the Colaba Police Station. By this time Colonel Grisewood, a resident of the hotel, who had heard of the incident, entered the room where Mr. Framroze and Lieutenant Newman, Assistant Provost Marshall had already entered. Lieutenant Bruce Playfair was alive but appeared to be semi-unconscious. Lieutenant Newman undressed him and found a bullet wound on the right side of his chest. By this time Colonel Claridge, Provost Marshall, and Superintendent Canty of the City Police also arrived at the hotel. Captain Large followed and had the wounded officer removed to the Colaba War Hospital.

The cause of the incident is unknown. A remarkable feature of the occurrence was that the bullet pierced the communicating door of an adjoining room in which Dr. (Miss) Muskovitch of the Freeman-Thomas Hospital, resided and was found there Fortunately she was out.

REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

It is reported that the following repatriated prisoners of war have arrived in England:—I.A.R.O.—Lieuts. F. S. Sheridon, C.H. McDermott, E. L. Duxbury, F. Stedman; (attached R.A.F.), R. L. Lecky, W. W. A. Phillips. C. V. Heron Jones Lepatourel, H. D. Sharna, F. E. Furneaux, J. A. Looby and F. N. Punchard; (12th West Yorks) Civilian I.E.S., Lt. Col. C. O. H. Twiss, S. A. T. Corps. Lt. F. C. Sly; I.S. M.D., Lt. P. E. O'Donoghua and Assistant Surgeon A. Pace; Head Quarters Staff, 6th Division 2nd Lt. J. L. Battey; Volunteer Artillery Battery, Capt. Freeland; and Lt. R. M. Spence; 11th Lancers Lt. Baldwin; I.M.S., Capt. R. V. Martin, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry Capts. Chamier and Gunn; 6th Punjabis Major Stockley; 66th Punjabis. Lt. Col. Moore, Wireless Signal Squadron No. 34 Lance Corporal A. Goode; 4th Company Royal Engineers No. 35 J. Montrey; 9th Bhopal Infantry Capt. Mullal.

MANGALORE NATIONAL FREE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FUND.

We are asked to publish the following:—

Contributions from sympathisers in Bombay towards the Teachers' Maintenance Fund, payable monthly comes to Rs. 28-8 per month.

The following donations are acknowledged. E. Alvares, Esq., President, Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, Bombay, Rs. 30.

M. Noronha, Esq., Treasurer, Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay (part) Rs. 5.

Alex. A. Pais, Esq., Secretary, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Bombay, Rs. 6.

Mark. S. Noronha, Esq., B.A., L.L.B, Rs. 3.

Jos. L. Sequiera, Esq., Matarpakady, Mazagaon, Rs. 10.

Mark D'Souza, Esq., and Brother (part) Rs. 5.

Monthly Minor Collections for January, Rs. 17-8.

Total Rs. 76-8.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

WELCOME DECLINE.

TOTAL DEATHS 436: CHOLERA 244.

Cholra claimed 244 victims out of a total mortality of 436 on Monday. The number of Cholera cases was 274. Deaths from all causes occurred as follow in the different wards of the city on Monday:—

Fort	21
Mandvi	23
Bhuleshwar	38
Girgaum	44
Byculla	117
Parel	81
Mahim	83
Harbour, Dock, Railways and Homeless	5
Hospitals	23

Attacks and deaths from Cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Monday:—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	... 0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	... 11	8
Fort, Southern	... 1	0
Fort, Northern	... 4	3
Esplanade	... 2	2
Mandvi	... 3	3
Chukla	... 0	0
Umarkhadi	... 1	1
Dongri	... 2	2
Market	... 1	0
Dhobi Talao	... 12	6
Panaswadi	... 6	3
Bhuleshwar	... 4	2
Khara Talao	... 0	0
Kumbharwada	... 2	1
Khetwadi	... 10	7
Girgaum	... 3	4
Chowpati	... 4	2
Walkeshwar	... 1	1
Mahalakshmi	... 12	9
Mazagon	... 7	6
Tarwadi	... 17	16
Second Nagpada	... 5	4
Kamatipura	... 6	5
Tardeo	... 5	4
Byculla	... 29	27
First Nagpada	... 1	1
Parel	... 33	33
Sewri	... 18	17
Sion	... 11	11
Mahim	... 8	8
Worli	... 49	52
Harbour, Dock, Railway and Homeless	... 6	6

Health During the Week.

The total mortality during the week ending 1st instant, was 4,480 and the death-rate 237.84. Deducting 186 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 4,294 giving the death-rate of 227.97. The figures for the corresponding week of 1,918 were mortality 729 and the death-rate 42.41; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 603 and death-rate 32.01. Cholera registered 3,183 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 2,866 deaths. Small-pox registered 31 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague registered 4 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 372 against 431 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 402 the average of the week during 1914-18.

THE

GREAT FAMINE.

The Famine this year affects twice as great an area as that of the famine of 1912.

IF WE CANNOT SUPPLY FODDER IN LARGE ENOUGH QUANTITIES THE CATTLE MUST DIE.

The cost of grass per 1,000 lbs.
in 1912 was from .. .. Rs. 13 to Rs. 15
The cost this year is from .. Rs. 25 to Rs. 30

EVERY RUPEE YOU CAN SPARE IS WANTED.

Send subscriptions to the Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer, The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to, The Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY.

"THE CAR OF KINGS."
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."

When the first Daimler was built nothing but the best materials then obtainable were used. Traditions of quality were then founded, which are alive and active to-day. It is the faithfulness to ideals which has brought the Daimler to its present position, together with the development of the Daimler Sleeve-valve Engine.

SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams. "Chalo."

YOUR DESK IS NOT COMPLETE.

WE have received TILE PAPER-WEIGHTS for Desk, selling price is One Rupee each, now given away for Six Annas each sending this cutting to our office, subject to stock.
SAJAN & CO.,
TILE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.
1872 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
127, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. } Tele. No 1795

LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS

We have large stocks of:—Boots and Shoes, Provisions. Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., which we supply
AT MODERATE RATES
Come and inspect our goods now. Prompt attention given to up-country orders, which are executed by V.P.P.
THE BRITISH PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES
239, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS, MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY, ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers. Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

OIL ENGINES
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. V. PATANKAR.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 5th February, 1919

COERCION OF INDIA.

When in 1881 Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resolved on having a stand-up fight against the Irish and introduced his first Coercion Act, he claimed a power for executive action in Ireland which, in its subsequent exercise, demonstrated the futility and injustice of vesting the Government with despotic authority in times of peace. Lord Morley, who was subsequently Chief Secretary for Ireland, has remarked that the Coercion Act was "the negation of the spirit of law and the substitution for it of naked and arbitrary control over the liberty of the subject by executive power—a system as unconstitutional in theory as it was infatuated in policy and calamitous in result." The substance of that Coercion Act and its calamitous results are worth remembering at the present time when the Executive in India are seeking to arm themselves with powers that constitute the negation of the spirit of civilised laws. For, in the words of Lord Morley, Mr. Forster's Act "enabled the Viceroy to lock up anybody he pleased and to detain him as long as he pleased while the Act remained in force." The last qualification is important inasmuch the present Bills in India are sought to be embodied in the statute book, without any limitation in time and as the normal law of the land. Mr. Forster's Bill was carried through the House of Commons amidst scenes of prolonged obstruction and commotion, and the alarm of the Irish at the provisions of the Bill were fully justified by the subsequent operation of the Act. All protestations about the good faith of the Executive proved to be unavailing in view of the claim that the Government of Dublin Castle could imprison any one against whom there was "reasonable" suspicion of an inclination to disturb the country. In a short time after the passing of the Act, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton and a large number of other well-known Irishmen found themselves locked up or "interned" in the interests of public safety. Mr. Forster's diagnosis of the Irish trouble is also interesting since, after a feverish exercise of his powers, he boasted that he had "every dangerous person in the island under lock and key." He insisted that the Irish unrest proceeded from the instigations of a number of elusive "ruffians" whom it was his business to seize under a law which charged them with nothing and which did not require any one to be charged with anything. The result was that there was a period of tumult in Ireland which showed the utter failure of a law of repression which, without trial, discriminates the guilty against the innocent for public punishment. We shall leave this piece of historical recollection with a quotation from a memorandum of events which Mr. Gladstone made at a later period of his life for the purpose of showing how mournfully the retrospect of the coercion days was made by him:—

"Forster allowed himself to be persuaded by the Governmental agents in Ireland that the root of the evil lay within small compass; that there were in the several parishes a certain number of unreasonable and mischievous men; that these men were known to the police and that if summary powers were confided to the Irish Government, by the exercise of which these objectionable persons might be 'removed', the evil would die out of itself. I must say I never fell into this extraordinary illusion of Forster's about his village ruffian. But he was a very impracticable man placed in a position of great responsibility."

Uncalled-for.

Disastrous results are bound to follow in this country if the present Bills investing the Executive with unprecedented powers, are rushed through the Legislative Council. The powers are ostensibly for the purpose of dealing with revolution by extending the provisions of the Defence of India Act and superadding others. The *bona fides* of the Government in carefully exercising drastic powers, we do not for the moment question. But it is well to remind ourselves of the fact that the concentration of enormous powers in the hands of an alien Government, credulous of panicky versions and keen on maintaining their authority against the people, is dangerous to public safety. Unfortunately, on account of the apathy and even hostility of the bulk of our officers towards public movements there is a nebulous borderland between the regions of patriotic action and seditious propaganda. This feature should be steadily borne in mind as we examine some of the actual provisions of the two Bills. As the Government, in asking for the support of the Council at the time of the Defence of India Bill, promised that the suspension of individual rights was not to go beyond the limit of six months after the war, it is for them to prove that there is justification for a breach of their undertaking and to satisfy the public that the supersession of the ordinary criminal law of the land should be made permanent. Even on the admission of the Rowlatt Report, the position after the war is to be re-examined before legislation, and we are certain that the Government cannot make out a case for the abrogation of the present laws. Out of the 1,400 persons originally interned nearly a thousand have been liberated in Bengal, not because the Bengal Government have erred on the side of compassion, but because the end of the war has shown them that the freedom of the released will not militate against public safety according to their own conception of it. We presume that out of the scores of young men set free are some of those against whom the Chandavarkar Committee recorded their findings. Judged by the tale of numbers, if not by anything else, the peril to the State, which the many internments are supposed to have averted, has been diminished by the conditions after the war. Events, in whose fruition India has borne a great part, have demonstrated the solvency of the Empire, the stability of British Rule in India and the criminal folly of attempting the subversion of the Government established by law in the country. The new reforms that are to be introduced must be given a chance to allay feelings and, as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has pointed out, it is wrong to tackle the question of political crimes as matter exclusively for repression.

Infamous Provisions.

The bureaucracy cannot be so dense as to misread the warnings of the country against the introduction of the Bills and the consequences of their procedure. They cannot, however, be given leave to assume anarchic powers, as excess of powers will result in their misuse even when they are handled by angels. If sections 21, 22, and 23 of the second Bill happen to be severely criticised, it is not because other clauses in the Bills are in any degree less repressive. "The local Government and any officer of Government" are to be raised to the standard of tyranny, and they may, if the Bills are passed, henceforth decide that they must not take the hazards of ordinary law against individuals who prove themselves obnoxious. The Government of Bombay recently launched proceedings against Mr. Tilak under the ordinary law and the High Court dismissed the action brought by the Government. Under the new dispensation, which it is intended, should be permanent, the Local Government can, in a similar case, take the lesson of the defeat, penalise a man and use *any and every means* to enforce compliance with their order. Let there be no mistake about the probabilities of such events and the rising of a new tradition of action under the Emergency Powers Bill. The possession of a seditious document penalises a man under the proposed law and puts it on him to prove that he had it for a lawful purpose. The provision is monstrous, destroying as it does the presumption of innocence, which is due to every accused. Any public worker or "pestilential agitator" can be secured in jail for two years if evidence is established that a seditious document was found in his possession. His persecutors can at any time adroitly fasten on him some such document—may be on his person or by alleged possession in his house—and establish the case against him. For a public worker, with the rancour of the police against him, the provision will be a Damocles' sword. Similarly, association is to be a taint of guilt! These are ideal ways for hounding out "suspects" and in time paralysing public life. We cannot trust the bureaucracy to administer emergency laws of a monstrous character like this; it is to expect too much of human nature, let alone bureaucratic nature. The procedure contemplated in the second Bill is calculated to deprive the rights of the accused under the Law of Evidence. For the security of the innocent, the law must be exacting in its demand that it is not on moral inferences of guilt alone that a man should suffer, but it must be on sustainable evidence. Revolutionaries are to be loathed and suppressed, but alleged revolutionaries should have justice given to them. The Bill, however, demands that the procedure must be different; the rules of evidence must be different; the decision of the Special Tribunal must be unquestionable; and there should be no right of appeal or revision. The argument that High Court Judges will be the trying officers is unsatisfactory, because the guarantees of a fair trial are not dependent on the question whether a judge is a High Court Judge or a District Court Judge, but on the rigour of the law of evidence, the right of cross-examination, the access of skilled advice and, above all, the presumption of innocence. It is again dangerous for innocent people that the prosecution should have full opportunities for examining them without their being given equal chances of rebutting the charges by cross-examination. The procedure, we protest, is against all accepted canons of evidence, especially in view of the fact that the decision of the court of first instance is to be final. The jurisdiction of established courts—the High Court and the Privy Council included—is to be destroyed, the Law of Evidence, as it stands, is to be superseded, trial by jury or assessors is to be denied, and, last but not least, there is to be no publicity for the so-called judicial proceedings.

The Question of Competence.

The Rowlatt Report ends with the confession that in the legislative proposals the Committee make, they have not considered the competence of the Government to secure the suggested powers. They say:—

"In making the suggestions for legislation we have not considered at all whether it could be argued that such legislation is in any respect beyond the competence of the Governor-General-in-Council. We have no authority to lay down the law on any such point and any provisional assumption as the basis of our proposals would only cause embarrassment. We have proceeded on the basis that any suggestion of ours which it may be decided to adopt will be given effect to by some legislature competent for the purpose."

Now that the Government of India have resolved on embodying the opinions of the Rowlatt Committee in the form of a Bill, the caution given by the Committee has to be seriously considered, and the competence of the Indian Legislative Council as at present constituted must be tested. The provisions of the Bills are destructive of the fundamental principles of British law guaranteeing the liberties of subjects. "In England," says Dicey, "the right to individual liberty is part of the constitution, because it is secured by the decisions of courts, extended or confirmed as they are by the Habeas Corpus Acts." The authority of Parliament in all British dominions is of course supreme and, as it is said, Parliament can do all except make a man a woman or a woman a man. In all local legislatures within the British Empire the powers are derived and not original and from the beginning the delegation of authority gave power to enact laws "so as they be not repugnant to the ancient and constitutional rights of Great Britain and Ireland." Is it within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Council to ordain laws which are repugnant to the constitutional rights of British subjects? The Imperial Council in India is a non-sovereign law-making body with large powers, it is true, but all secured by Acts of Parliament. Dicey in discussing the powers of the British Indian Legislative observes:

"The Acts themselves, from which the Council derives its authority, cannot be changed by the Council, and hence, in regard to the Indian Legislative body, form a set of constitutional or fundamental laws, which, since they cannot be changed by the Council, stand in marked contrast with the laws and regulations which the Council is empowered to make. These fundamental rules contain, it must be admitted, a number of specific restrictions on the subjects with regard to which the Council may legislate. Thus the Governor-General-in-Council has no power of making laws which may affect the authority of Parliament or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of India." Also "the Courts in India may, when the occasion arises, pronounce upon the validity or constitutionality of laws made by the Indian Council." The proposed law will oust the jurisdiction of the High Court and recast the procedure of the work and the authority given to them by Letters Patent from Acts of Parliament. The effect of the Bills has been well indicated by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar of Madras:

Although the Indian High Courts derived authority from letters patent under Acts of Parliament which the Indian Legislative Councils could not infringe and under the exercise of the prerogative of His Majesty which Indian High Courts could not touch still the contemplated legislation proposed to reduce His Majesty's Judges in this land from their position of authority and to make them Magistrates at the will and pleasure of the executive authority in India and to follow a procedure prescribed for warrant cases. The proposed legislation empowered the Executive to order High Court Judges to act in a particular way and his contention was that Indian Legislature could have no power to interfere with the independence, integrity and high power of the High Court Judges.

Duty of Indian Members.

What are the Indian members of the Legislative Council going to do? They know the extent and the intensity of the feelings aroused throughout the country against the contemplated menace to the peoples' fundamental rights and liberties. As the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said on Sunday, this menace has stirred Indian sentiment throughout the length and breadth of the country in a manner in which very few events have stirred it before. In the face of a common danger the whole nation has closed up its ranks and the united voice has gone forth—that if the proposed Bills are passed into law an agitation would be launched, the like of which has never before been seen in India. The duty of the Indian members of the Council, in the circumstance, is clear. They must give voice—an emphatic and unmistakeable voice—to this determination of the country. They must declare, in unequivocal language, that the proposed measures are uncalled-for, unjust and tyrannical and that, for these reasons, there can no compromise of any kind in regard to them. They must be opposed tooth and nail. If there is to be any semblance of a compromise, it must be to insist that the consideration of the Bills, as the Hon. Mr. Patel proposes, should be postponed until the reformed Councils come into being. If, however, the Government of India do not display the statesmanship of respecting the voice of a united people struggling to be free and self-respecting, the Indian members of the Imperial Council owe it to the country to see to it that such concerted and joint action is taken by them as will proclaim to a world, astir with new hopes and aspirations of liberty and justice, that no Indian hand has helped, to any the slightest extent, to forge the weapons of India's coercion and will make it realize the mockery of the task of Reconstruction on which it is engaged.

Notes of the Day.

The Engagements of Allies.

As the work of the Conference proceeds, the Allies have to enter into further and further engagements. They had to interfere between Czechs and Poles and certain agreements have now been arrived at between the contending parties. The Rumanians who have also up their sleeves a big list of territories they want have asked the Allies to occupy Transylvania in order to protect it from the Bolsheviks. It is not probable, however, that the Allies will intervene in the sense Rumania wants them to and win territories for it. The task of rearranging Europe is no doubt difficult and the unchecked ambitions of the Balkans States and Greece, not to speak of the 'aspirations' of Powers themselves, have made confusion worse cofounded. Unless every one concerned learns to moderate his ambitions it is not possible to arrive at a peaceful and early conclusion.

Still They Come.

We thought it was France, Italy and Britain only that wanted a slice of the Turkish territories. Now the Greeks have preferred a long list of claims and they would be satisfied with nothing less than a vilayat to themselves and the corresponding coast of Asia Minor. Greece further wants Bulgarian and Turkish Thrace to the Black Sea. Greater Greece is to extend to the Chatalja line, separating it from the "international State of which Constantinople is to be the capital." Is not Greece too modest? Why does it not ask for Constantinople itself? We do not know whether the Peace Conference has come to any decision regarding Constantinople and the Turkish territories. Very likely not.

Macaulay on Repression.

We commend the following wise words of Macaulay to the protagonists of repression who betray an uncomfortable feeling because the intelligentsia of India demand a place in the political system. Reactionaries who attempted to repress all manifestation of national consciousness have in the past been worsted. Witness the struggle between the Plebeians and the Patricians of Rome, the struggle of the Italian allies for admission to the full rights of Roman citizens, the struggle of the North American Colonies and the Mother country, etc. It is well known how in 1817 Lord Londonderry proposed a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the interests of public peace. Macaulay referred to this reactionary in terms who had the audacity to tell the House that unless the executive power were re-inforced, all the institutions of the country would be overturned by the popular violence. History has repeated itself after a century and the stock argument for severity is trotted out to justify the Rowlatt Bills. Macaulay asked: "Why is it that the population of unrepresented London, though physically far more powerful than the population of Madrid or of Constantinople, has been far more peaceable? Why have we never seen the inhabitants of the Metropolis besiege St. James's, or force their way riotously into this House? It is because they have other means of giving vent to their feelings, because they enjoy the liberty of unlicensed printing, and the liberty of holding public meetings."

Official Vagaries.

The ways of officialdom in India are sometimes more mysterious than those of Providence and it would beat the keenest intellects to follow the devious lines of their reasoning. We have before us the case of certain residents of Ghatkopar—owners of properties—mostly business men from Bombay, who, to be free from the worries of the crowded City, bought a group of plots for residential purposes with the hope that they would be left free to enjoy whatever peace and quiet they could find in their colony. But the jealous eyes of officialdom have fallen on this colony and in spite of all protests and representations this peaceful colony is to be saddled with quarters for police, located right in the midst of it on one side. The whole area of land was the property of a Bhatia gentleman, who with a view to provide suitable housing accommodation outside Bombay for members of his community, Jains and other vegetarian Hindus, divided the land into 39 building plots and sold them to the present owners, no one but a strict vegetarian being allowed to become a purchaser.

A Ghatkopar Grievance.

Towards the middle of 1915, the Salsette Development Officer announced a scheme of town planning for Ghatkopar in which he assigned one of the plots in this colony to the Police Lines the erection of which was contemplated by the authorities. Subsequently, he altered the scheme and assigned the Police Lines to some other plots than the one previously notified. The whole scheme of locating the Police Lines on the plots of the colony was, however, abandoned later on, when it was pointed out to the authorities that the owners of the plots themselves had not been consulted at all and that there was serious objection to locating Police Lines in the midst of these residential quarters. Owing, to, as we said, the mysterious ways of official reasoning we find a recrudescence of the trouble at Ghatkopar and the vegetarian colony is again threatened with the saddling of Police Lines on them and we are informed that the work of erection of these Lines is proceeding with a haste that must appear to be undue, if not quite indecent. Protests have been sent to the Governor-in-Council and all the Honorable Members of of Council individually and to the Collector of Thana and the Salsette Development Officer, Bandra, to stop the work of erection of the Police Lines till at least the petition addressed to the Governor in Council is disposed of.

Urgent Consideration Essential.

But, we are informed, the work is being pushed on regardless of these protests. We have looked into the petition that has been forwarded to the Governor-in-Council and some of the grounds urged against locating the Police Lines are cogent enough. The plots of land being occupied wholly by vegetarian Hindus, the location in their midst of Police quarters, where meat-eating will be permitted, would be most repugnant to the whole colony and prove a most disturbing factor. Moreover, a plot in the proximity of the plots intended to be assigned to the police, is meant for a house of prayer and the presence of police quarters near such a place would be most objectionable. There are also other grounds against the location of Police Lines on the plots. We hope all the grounds urged in the representation sent to the Bombay Government will be carefully considered before the plots are commandeered and built on with undue haste such as is being displayed by the men on the spot.

PLIGHT OF LONDONERS

FOUR UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS IDLE.

CITY WORKERS "DOING" IT ON FOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

Four London underground railways are idle. Trams and 'buses are crowded and thousands of city workers were forced this morning to walk to business—a feat which was rendered the more difficult by the slippery nature of the pavements following upon a night's frost.

THREATENING INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

DISCONTENDED RAILWAY CLERKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

While the industrial situation is still threatening, it is regarded as by no means desperate. The partial success of efforts to spread the Clyde strike throughout the country appears mainly due to coercion and not to persuasion. The decision of the tube motormen at the last moment came as a surprise in view of the conciliatory attitude of other grades. All London tubes are expected to be held up on Monday, but the motormen of District Railway have refused to join the strike.

The Railway Clerks Association at a meeting in Birmingham decided to refer to the Cabinet Sir A. Stanley's refusal to recognise the Association as representing station-masters. The leaders meet the Cabinet to-day.

London doctors at a meeting on Sunday decided to form a body representative of the whole profession to watch medical interests. A resolution to form a registered Trade Union was rejected by two votes amid an uproar.

"ENTIRELY UNJUSTIFIED."

PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE ON MEN'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

The President of the Board of Trade states that the demand of a small section of the employees of Underground and of London and Brighton railways, who struck for inclusion of meal-times in their eight-hour day, is entirely unjustified and contrary to the agreement reached between Government and the Railway Unions in December. The demand, if granted, would mean that these men would work only seven or seven and a half hours a day and, if this arrangement were extended to other railways, it would reduce the working day to 6½ hours in some cases.

B. N. RAILWAY COLLISION.

DEMAND OF COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Yesterday before the Subordinate Judge of Alipore, one Maguni Patra filed a suit to recover Rs. 2,500, as compensation for the injuries received by him in a collision which occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Naragangarh and Khawagpur on 17th January, 1919.

A similar suit claiming damages of Rs. 8,000 against the same Railway has been filed. It was said the plaintiff's husband was a passenger in the same train and lost his life as a result of the collision. Both the suits will be heard together.

DISCONTENT AMONG TELEGRAPH STAFF

ACTION BY RANGOON CENTRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The Rangoon centre of the Indian Telegraph Association at a largely attended meeting discussed the question of the assurances said to have been given by the responsible officers of the Department and that further proposals are under consideration for improving the pay and prospects of all the staff. The meeting decided unanimously that it viewed with suspicion any information conveyed through indirect channels and insists on all such assurance from the Director-General himself in definite terms to be continued, and this resolution to be communicated to all centres in India.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION BY MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras was held yesterday evening to urge on Government the necessity to provide for separate Muslim representation in the new City Municipal Bill. A resolution expressing disappointment at the absence of the provision in the Bill for separate Muslim representation and urging that at least six seats be reserved for Muslim elected councillors, was passed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF GREECE.

M. VENIZELOS HEARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

A communiqué from Paris says:—Representatives of the Five Great Powers to-day heard M. Venizelos' statement of Greece's claim, which he will continue, to-morow, after which the Czecho-Slovak delegates will be reheard.

CLAIMS OF FRENCH COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The French Government has promised that the interests of the Colonies will be represented at the Peace Conference on similar lines to the British.

RUSSIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TCHAVKOVSKY ON BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

Tchavkovsky, President of Northern Russian Government, who is proceeding to Paris, stated in the course of an interview that the League of Nations could not be realised without Russia. The Allies, he said, would have to find an organic solution to the Russian problem. Measures like the Prinkipo proposal were useless. The Bolshevists must be obliged to abdicate. If they did not the League of Nations must organise force to enforce decrees.

ABOLISH SUBMARINES!

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Paris that British and American delegates recommended the Conference to abolish submarines.

"DEADLIER THAN WAR."

HAVOC OF RECENT EPIDEMIC IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

CAPE TOWN.—Moving the second reading of the Public Health Bill in the Union House of Assembly, Sir Thomas Watt stated that during the war the Union Forces had lost 3,605 natives, while the recent epidemic had carried off 11,726 white men and 127,745 natives and coloured people.

The Public Health Bill will create a portfolio of Public Health with a central health administration and also special provisions dealing with special diseases like tuberculosis, small-pox and venereal disease.

CASE AGAINST T. W. RADLEY

EXTRADITION ORDER GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

An extradition order has been granted at Bow Street in the case of Thomas William Radley, against whom a provisional warrant was issued in Lahore last October on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money.

INDIAN LINER FREIGHTS.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION FROM FEB1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

"The Times" states that the Indian liner freights will be substantially reduced from February 1st. The new rates will probably be maintained until June 30th.

PRIVATE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

TRIAL AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The first criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court commenced this morning presided over by Justice Ayling. The first case taken up was that in which Private Hugh Burrows of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment pleaded "not guilty" to an indictment charging him with the offence of causing the death of Sergeant McDough by shooting him through his head with a rifle on the 10th December last at Fort St. George. Before the commencement of the trial, the Crown Prosecutor requested his Lordship to direct the trial of this case by a mixed jury and permission was granted.

The Crown Prosecutor said there was ample evidence to prove that the accused had shot the deceased. There was no motive proved, but since there was direct evidence to show that the accused committed the crime, the question of motive was immaterial.

ZEPPELIN'S REMARKABLE FEAT.

NON-STOP VOYAGE OF 4,560 MILES.

DISTANCE COVERED IN 96 HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

In connection with the story told by Major-General Sykes, in his address on commercial aviation before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, of the flight of a Zeppelin from Bulgaria to German East Africa carrying twelve tons of ammunition for the relief of Germans there, Major C. C. Turner, writing in the "Observer", now states that the Zeppelin turned back at Khartoum and accomplished a non-stop voyage of 4,560 miles in 96 hours, representing an average speed of 47½ miles per hour. The wind was very light.

CHINESE LIQUID EGGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The Chief Food Inspector points out that the use of boricised liquid eggs from China is open to very serious objection from a health point of view. The Inspector suggests that eggs might be shipped dried.

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

HONGKONG.—The Governor has resigned.

DEATH OF GEN. SIR J. WATSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The death is announced of General Sir John Watson.

The late General Sir John Watson, G.C.B., V.C., entered the Bombay Army in 1848 and served in the Punjab in 1848-49 and in the Indian Mutiny in 1857-59. He was in command of the cavalry of the Bombay Field Force despatched to Malta in 1878 and of the Punjab Chief Contingent in the Afghan War in 1879-80. He was the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in 1881-88. He was about 90 years at the time of his death.

GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS.

ASSOCIATION FORMED IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb., 3.

At the open air mass meeting the Indian clerks of almost all the offices in Lahore, numbering nearly one thousand, formed an Indian Clerks' Association with the object of organised work for making representations to Government regarding their grievances as regards salaries and other kindred matters affecting them. The gathering consisted of most of the low paid clerks. Short speeches were delivered on the necessity of such an association for organised work, pointing out the difficulties under which they were living at present. Representatives were selected from different offices to form an executive body and carry out the necessary objects.

CALCUTTA'S RISING MORTALITY.

TOLL FROM CHOLERA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The total number of deaths registered in the city of Calcutta during the week ending 25th January was 1,131 against 967 and 839 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 675. There were 304 deaths from cholera against 170 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. The number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 287. There was no death from plague against 1 and nil in the two preceding weeks, the average of the past quinquennium being nil. There were 15 deaths from small pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were 160 deaths from influenza againg 201 in the pevious week. The general death rate of the week was 35.6 per mille per annum against 30.2 the mean of the last five years.

BELGAUM CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 3.

The Belgaum citizens assembled in a meeting the Hon. Mr. Belvi presiding, passed a resolution yesterday, condemning strongly the repressive terms of the India Bills No. 1 and No. 2 of 1919, protesting emphatically against the Bills as negativing the elementary rights of British subjects and praying that they may be dropped forthwith in the interest of contentment in British India and also urging the non-official Councillors to oppose them unanimously.

AERIAL TRANSPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The "Pioneer" understands that the committee appointed by the Government of India, is considering the whole question of aerial transport.

ROYALIST MENACE IN PORTUGAL.

COLOURED REPORTS.

REPUBLICAN MARCHING ON OPORTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

Messages based upon obviously coloured information are arriving in London regarding the situation in Portugal. On the one hand, we have the Royalist communiques reporting absolutely normal conditions in Oporto, in which town, according to these statements, the Royalist administration is discharging financial obligations and only torrential rains are preventing the Royalists from advancing southward.

On the other hand we have advices from Madrid to the effect that the Republicans after inflicting heavy losses on Royalists in a skirmish are now marching on Oporto.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS' CONGRESS.

SWISS SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 4.

BERNE.—Swiss Socialists have decided not to participate in the International Socialists Congress because the Majority Socialists of the belligerent countries do not support class war.

SHELLAC MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

According to "The Times" there are substantial indications that the question of disposal of Government's shellac surplus will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Government of India has suggested that in order to prevent undue dislocation of the market shellac should be sold by instalments not exceeding a thousand bags monthly.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS.

ALL RESTRICTIONS ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has cabled to Senator Smith of South Carolina that cotton can now be exported to all countries in amounts adequate to their needs, but, the Associated Governments were attentively considering questions of policy raised by the question of imports to enemy countries.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

NO ACCOMODATION FOR 'B' AND 'C' GRADE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

We are informed by Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Company, Agents of the P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Company, that owing to the very large number of applications which they have received from passengers holding "A" grade, priority to travel during February, March and April, they will have no accommodation for "B" grade or "C" grade priority certificate holders by the mail steamers sailing during these months. The steamers which will convey the mails for the present will only have accommodation for a comparatively small number of passengers, and Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Company do not anticipate that any of the large passenger steamers will be available for some months. They are therefore unable to register the names of "B" priority certificate holders for accommodation by the homeward mail steamers before the month of May, and the names of "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

PUNJAB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Monday's results in the Punjab Tennis Tournament, were as follows:—

Men's Singles:—Sleem beat Nagi, 6—3, 6—2, Vernon beat Moizuddin, 6—1, 6—2, Harish Bhandra beat Faizuddin, 6—4, 6—2, Beatty walked over Jagat Mohanlal. 6—1, 6—3, Deane beat Ward, 6—love, 6—2, Malan beat Hewlett. 6—4, 6—4, Minck beat Mozuddin, 6—love, 6—1.

Men's doubles:—Karamat and Dyanath beat Jansen and Furley, 3 —6, 6—4, 6—4, Sleem and Jacob beat Manoharlal and Harish Bhandra, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, Lewis and Wilkin beat Webb and Roblin, 6—1, 11—13, 7—5.

(Continued from column 5.)

effectively defeat the introduction of the bills in the Imperial Council."

IV. That, it is also further resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary, and the Under-Secretary of State for India, the Secretary to the Imperial Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to his Excellency the Viceroy, all the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and to such other gentlemen and public leaders, as also to such of the newspapers, as the president of the meeting may deem advisable."

THE REPRESSIVE BILLS.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION PROTEST.

SUPPORT TO PROPOSAL FOR POSTPONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The Madras Presidency Association has wired to his Excellency the Viceroy protesting against the proposed legislation on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission and urging his Excellency to accept the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's motion to postpone the proposal for six months.

AMRAOTI CITIZENS' PROTEST.

The Amraoti Citizens held a public meeting in the Ganesh Theatre, last Monday, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, the Berar Provincial and District Congress Committees for protesting against the Rowlatt Bills. The Hon. Mr. Deshpande presided. The first resolution ran as follows:—

"This meeting emphatically protests against the two new Criminal Law Amendment Bills based on the Rowlatt Report, involving a dangerous principle, perilous to the liberty of his Majesty's subjects, being unnecessary, unwarranted and an unjust interference with the natural rights of Indians, and being a retrograde and repressive measure, which will have the effect of Indians losing confidence in the honesty of the British statesmen, and inconsistent with self-determination and responsible government, declared by his Majesty's Government and the Allies. If passed, it will deepen discontent, make the administration difficult, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and prejudicially affect the passing of the constitutional reforms."

Mr. Sharangpani seconded and Mr. Shewade supported, and the motion was unanimously passed amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Shastri proposed the second resolution calling upon the people's representatives in the Supreme Council to collectively oppose, Mr. Deshmukh Ladha supported and the motion was unanimously passed.

ELLICHPUR'S PROTEST.

"CONTRARY TO UNIVERSALLY RECOGNISED PRINCIPLES."

A public meeting of the Citizens of Paratwada (Ellichpur Camp) was held on Sunday, last under the presidency of Mr. S. N. Chiplenkar, Pleader, and the following resolutions were passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Ellichpur and Paratwada, after having read, discussed and deliberated upon the "Report of the Sedition Committee (1918)," as also the provisions of the two bills—popularly known by the name of the "Rowlatt Committee's Bills"—, in three consecutive sittings held on the 31st of January, the 1st and 2nd of February, respectively, does hereby express its definite and fully considered opinion as follws:—

I. (a) That, the Report is, by the very fact of the constitution of the Committee, the terms of reference imposed upon it, as also from the nature of the evidence presented to it as well as the Committee's methods of receiving and supplementing the same, is highly unsatisfactory, vitiated and unconvincing.

(b) that the recommendations contained in the Report, are simply monstrous, and contrary to all principles and policy, obtaining in well-ordered and civilized Governments in general and the Government of the United Kingdom and the British Empire in particular, whose representative the Government of India is, and which is the universally famed champion of liberty,—individual as well as national,—and the upholder of even—handed justice and equality between all nationalities, great and small; and most of all, the unfailing champion of personal freedom and conscientious expression of any views on poitics—subject to the one paramount condition of loyalty to the Throne and the British Empire, and the abiding by the universally acknowledged and allowed rules of constitutional agitations,

(c) that, the recommendations, being of the nature indicated in the foregoing clause, cannot at all form a legally sound and morally wholesome basis for the legislation, which is sought to be achieved by the forthcoming bills."

II. (a) "That, the bills, owing to the too monstrous and shocking nature of their provisions, which proceed upon an unwarranted, highly unjustified, perverted and distrustful aspect of the political situation in India,

(b) that the proposed introduction of the two bills is extremely unfortunate and highly impolitic, coming as it does, so closely upon the victorious end of the war, and in view of the splendid and unique services of men, money, and materials, rendered by India, and while the momentous work of the Peace Conference is still in the process of crystalization and in the initial stage towards final achievement,

(c) that, the provisions of the two bills, are, on the very face of them contrary to all the universally recognised principles, underlying constitutional administration, and a formidable menace to individual liberty and healthy current of public activities, and true national progress.

III. That, this meeting emphatically and solemnly calls upon all the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to present a united, undaunted, and unflinching front as "elected representatives" of the people, and try their level best to arrest and

(Continued in column 4.)

IMPERIAL DELHI.

CONGRESS AND AFTER

SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

When the Government is in Delhi the metropolis exhibits signs of accelerated activity; although its notorious torpor, firmly superimposed on its general "organism," has almost guaranteed its inert immobility, while the vigilant solicitude of its rulers has reduced the "body-politic" to a mere simulacrum. The apparent activity of the Imperial capital is divided into two categories, namely, (I) the incessant motion of the "constituted authority, established by law," which continues outside the Kashmiri Gate, partly in the "Delhi Club" and the Chief Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner's office, and partly in the "Gymkhana Club? and the Secretariat or on either side of the famous Ridge, and (2) the somnambulent mobility of the people within the city walls—which, by the way, are undergoing a rapid demolition under the benign and over-zealous supervision of the gallant colonel, whose military conception of civil life is as much a source of refreshing novelty as that of perennial and pestiferous nuisance—mechanically and fitfully continues in a state of nervous twitches and progressively static exhibitions, (the Congress was an alarming symptom of abnormal palpitation). However, the "body-politic," notwithstanding age-long somnabulism, and occasional outbursts of cardiac affections, has been declared tolerably sound by eminent medical men. I have my doubts, for although not a physician, I base my diagnosis, unlike the medical authorities referred to in the foregoing sentence, on the accumulated "experience" of several generations, and feel it my duty as a citizen of the metropolis to declare my honest opinion in no mistakable terms. To leave the figure of speech and to descend to facts I must warn the readers of the "Chronicle" against forming any very high opinion of the political activity of Delhi.

Prohibition of Overflow Meetings

While the Congress sat deliberating over such vital problems as "self-determination," "our right to self-government" and so on, an illegal order of the D. C. passed a year ago kept the leaders of the country from holding any overflow meetings; for we must not forget that no public meetings can be held in any public place in Delhi without a license from the Superintendent of Police; and for the matter of that the Congress itself was held in a public park, which had to be *rented* formally, to satisfy the *illegality* of the D. C.'s order! Let the reader supply the necessary comment. And shall we pass over the *insult* the Delhi authorities gratuitously and provokingly levelled at the devoted heads of the reception committee directly and at the country indirectly in disallowing the procession of the President of the Congress to pass along the route suggested by the R. C.? The country has not heard the whole story yet. I may briefly describe it here. The Reception Committee had made elaborate arrangements for the reception and the procession of the President. The railway authorities had been requested to decorate the railway station, and to spread the "red-cloth" or in short to observe the formalities due to certain "high personages." The railway authorities seemed amenable to these proposals, but they proposed that the "red-cloth", being old and dirty it would be more appropriate on such an occasion that the R. C. should provide their own "carpets." All arrangements seemed perfectly agreeably settled, and he it said to the credit of the railway authorities that all went well as far as they were concerned. But the cautious limbs of law, and others formed themselves into a deputation to go and wait on the D. C.—the gallant old Colonel—for the D. S. P. had rejected the route of the President's procession. And now comes the part of the tale, which you must read with straining eyes and baited breath These gentlemen—the deputation—called on the deputy-commissioning Colonel, and represented their grievances to him.

"Pantomime."

It was, they maintained, very rash of the D. S. P. (or some such inane expression must have been uttered) to . . . etc. The Colonel is not a man to make any bows about such "silly" matters and he told the deputation with perfect candour that the D. S. P.'s orders were passed in consultation with him and he had, in his turn, held consultation with the Chief Commissioner—Mr. Barron, if you please, not Mr. Hailey this time—and he (the D. C.) was in a communicative mood and confided in the deputation that Mr. Yule (the Chief Railway Official in Delhi, who by the way is reported to be a descendant of the famous Mr. Yule of Congress fame), too had been to see him, and then he is reported to have condescended to remark "you want State Entry!" For, the proposal about the "red-cloth," etc., conveyed to him no other idea. How could the Congress President be suffered to effect his entry into Delhi on so elaborate a scale? Why, then you may just as well, declare yourself the paramount authority in you own land, and give your "pantomimic shows" (I am quoting the learned Lahore correspondent of "the illustrious Pioneer") the semblance of reality and so forth. Surely, no Colonel superannuated or otherwise can be expected to brood such brazen affront! This was the vigilant activity of the authorities. Now, what about the somnabulent mobility of Delhi? The procession was abandoned; speakers made half-hearted references from the Congress rostrum to it; the insult, so gratuitously offered, was more or less pocketed in the usual oratorical manner—even a resolution censuring the maladroit

(Continued on page 8.)

TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

The general Court-Martial resumed its sittings yesterday at the Garrison School Room, Colaba, for the trial of Lieut. A. W. McCarthy, 1st G. B. Somerset Light Infantry, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, attached to the 1st G. B. South Staffordshire Regiment.

The personnel of the Court-Martial consisted of Lieut.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood of the Indian Army (President); and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Strahan and Lieut.-Col. R. E. Cheyne, both of the Indian Army; Major L. A. F. Weigall (1st G. B. South Staffords); Capt. A. C. S. Hall (Royal Garrison Artillery); Capt. H. C. McClenaghan (2/43rd Erinpura Regiment); Capt. A. Earle (1st B. South Lancs); Capt. J. McC. T. Gray (1st G. B. South Staffords); Capt. R. N. O. Moynan (R. A. M. C.); Capt. K. Comyn (R. A. M. C.), and Lieut. J. Christopher (8th Cheshire Regiment), were the members; Capt. H. B. Dykes, R. A. M. C. and Lieut. H. Burleigh, Royal Artillery, were the waiting members. The Judge-Advocate was 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment. Capt. C. T. Angier Rifle Brigade, prosecuted, and Capt. A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused.

The further examination of witness Kishen Lall Tiwari, jeweller, Mhow, was proceeded with. At the outset, witness was asked to explain why he was so late and kept the Court waiting. Witness said that he was asked to be present at 10-30 a.m. and as he had to come from a long distance he was a little late. Capt. Angier, who is prosecuting in the case, then proceeded with the examination of the witness.

Asked as to what steps he took before writing the letter to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, witness said that he sent a letter through a pleader to the accused. This was before he complained to the Bombay Brigade on the 21st November, 1918. Witness put in a copy of the letter he had sent through his pleader.

The Court inquired from Capt. Angier whether he wanted that letter to go in.

Capt. Angier: I have not seen the letter yet.

Court: What is your point.

Capt. Angier: My point is I want to show that the witness did not write straight off to the Assistant Quartermaster-General. Before doing so he took other steps in the matter.

Witness said when the cheque was returned to him he got a pleader to write to the accused demanding payment of the amount. The letter was sent and witness got a reply from the accused. He produced part of a letter. On the 10th January, 1919, when witness went to see the accused, he tore up the part which contained his signature. The letter was dated 1st September, 1918, and witness did not quite remember the day of the occurrence. Witness knew the contents of the letter. His pleader had read it out to him subsequent to this.

Witness went to the Brigade office in Bombay and made a complaint. This was in the month of January. On which day witness could not say. On the day following his visit to the Brigade office, witness was again there. The accused met witness there and said he would settle the matter and took witness with him to room No. 507 at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Witness was told by accused that he would provide the money and settle matters with him, if he waited for two or three days. About 16th January accused made a settlement, witness was paid Rs. 180 and Rs. 10 extra to cover his expenses. The accused did not tell him he was going to Mesopotamia. Regarding the goods, witness offered to take them back. It was nearly three months after he got the goods that the accused complained about them. His letter of 1st September was the first information witness had regarding the bad quality of the gooda sold to him.

At this stage, the Court interrupted the prosecutor and inquired whether it was necessary to put these questions to witness.

Capt. Angier said he had been given to understand that the accused was going to call witnesses to show that the goods were not worth the money, and in view of that he thought these questions were relevant.

Continuing, witness said that he offered to take back the goods and this was in January. But the accused said, "No, I will give the money" and gave witness Rs. 180. This finished the examination-in-chief of witness.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY CAPT. TRAPMAN.

Cross-examined by Capt. Trapman, witness said he knew accused. He saw him when the first transaction took place. He first saw him at Mhow at No. 7 Bungalow. It was in the month of June, 1918. Witness and his servant first met accused. The goods for which he gave the cheque, were sold to him. It was his salesman who sold the goods to the accused. The salesman was witness' nephew.

Asked by Court, Capt. Trapman explained that his object in putting these questions to witness, was to show that the first time that witness saw accused was in Bombay and not at Mhow, and the transaction was carried on through somebody else.

Proceeding witness said that he, his nephew and his cooly went to accused's bungalow. They stayed there about half an hour. The business was transacted in a room. The salesman settled the bargain with the accused, because he knew English well. Witness always accompanied his salesman. The salesman was his brother's son. "I do trust him, but I keep the keys", said witness amidst much laughter.

Witness further deposed that he knew accused because he had sold him other goods for which witness received cash payments. The goods were seen in accused's room. This was all previous to the transaction for Rs. 180. Witness could swear that he was there in the room of the accused when he sold him the goods. Witness generally went about round the bungalows of Sahibs in connection with his business.

Pressed as to the reason why of all things witness retained such a vivid recollection particularly of this transaction, he deposed that he remembered it because the transaction caused him great trouble. At the time of the transaction, there was none other present. The transaction took place between 11 and 12 in day-time. He remembered the day because he did not get his money on that day. Specially he remembered it because for six months he did not get the money. Accused gave him the cheque on the day on which the transaction took place. Witness presented the cheque on 1st August, 1918. He had been told to present it on that day. His nephew never told him of any complaint from accused regarding the bad quality of the goods. The first step which witness took when he got no money for the cheque, was to send accused a notice through a pleader. When nothing came out of it, witness went to the Brigade office.

Capt. Trapman told the Court that his point in pressing the questions on the witness was to show that it was witness' nephew who carried on the business. Witness was simply pretending that he was the man who carried on business with the accused. It was important for his purpose under section 16 of the Army Act, said the Capt., that this point should be elucidated.

Proceeding, witness said that the accused did not tell him to go to the Brigade office in Bombay. What the accused told him was to go to the Brigade office and fetch the cheque back, when he would pay him the money. When witness called at the Brigade office he was asked to call for the cheque after three or four days' time. Witness did not remember the day on which he went to the Taj Mahal Hotel. The accused told him "I expect money in two or three days' time. Don't report me at the Brigade office. I shall pay you", and then asked him to go to the Brigade office and fetch the cheque.

When witness arrived in Bombay, he first went to the Brigade office on 10th January and that was before his going to see the accused.

Replying to Court witness said he came to Bombay on other business on 5th January, when he sold goods to accused, he asked for cash. But accused said he would give him a post-dated cheque. Witness would not have given the goods to accused if he had not the cheque. Witness had perfect confidence in the full value of the cheque. Witness told accused that the goods were worth so much price and if he was willing to pay that price, he might keep the goods. If he thought the price was too much he might return them to witness. The former transactions which witness had with accused, were for goods sold and the goods were mostly wooden toys of Indian manufacture. Witness did not sell accused any brass articles. When witness sold the goods forming the consideration for the cheque of Rs. 180, it was about 12 o'clock of the day. He was paid cash to the amount of Rs. 180 in Bombay and passed a stamped receipt for Rs. 180. The other Rs. 10 was for his expenses. This concluded the examination of the witness, Kishen Lall.

The other two witnesses for the prosecution—representatives of Messrs. Deen and Co. and Messrs. Bishambar Dass and Co, were not present.

ADJOURNMENT ASKED FOR.

Capt. Angier explained to the Court that he wrote to them on 23rd January and when he did not hear from them by the 29th, he wired on that date to the Military authorities regarding the matter. On the 31st, he got a reply stating that the summons had been served and moneys were advanced towards expenses. Messrs. Deen's representative had subsequently wired his inability to attend owing to illness. Capt. Angier wired to Military authorities to ascertain if he was really ill and advise them when he would be able to attend. The representative of Messrs. Bishambar Dass, if he was already on his way as reported, could not be here until Thursday or Friday. So he said he was unable to proceed with the case and asked for an adjournment.

Capt. Trapman for the accused did not exactly oppose the application. But he said he need not lay too much stress on the nervous state of mind under which Lieut. McCarthy was suffering. He was under arrest and the Capt. complained that he had to spend his time walking round and round in the compound of his residence. Although he was entitled to opportunities for a little recreation daily, at present he was denied those opportunities. Capt. Trapman only asked the Court for a recommendation to the General in this behalf.

The Court had not come to a decision on the application for postponement when it rose for lunch.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, Captain Angier explained that he had communicated with the Brigade office during the lunch interval and was informed that no telegrams with respect to any of the witnesses either for the prosecution or the defence had been received.

Court: You ask for an adjournment?

Capt. Angier: I prefer to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Court: Will you give us some idea as to the nature of evidence your propose to get from these witnesses?

Capt. Angier: The representatives of Messrs. Deen and Co.. is to be called to prove the details of the transaction which forms the subject matter of 1st and 2nd charges, in respect of which accused is alleged to have given a cheque for Rs. 900. The representative of Messrs. Bishambar Dass and Co., will be called to prove details regarding the cheque for Rs. 400, which accused is alleged to have given in connection with charges five and six. Captain Angier cited rule 79 of the Military Manual in support of his application.

Court: One of these witnesses says he is ill.

Capt. Angier: Yes.

Court: Is there any document to prove it?

Capt. Angier: Yes. With regard to it, we have the telegram of witness. If defence pleader won't object we can take that telegram as evidence.

The Captain also added that the cheques in respect of which the charges were made were before the court. He was endeavouring to prove that these cheques were dishonoured when presented. There was the evidence tendered on behalf of Messrs. Cox and Co. If the Court was satisfied on the point, he would not press for the attendance of these two witnesses.

Court: You suggest that these cheques were given for no consideration other than cash?

Capt. Angier: I don't suggest anything. My point is that cheques were given and they were not met when presented.

Court: We don't know why these cheques were given. What we must presume at the present moment is that these were given for value.

Capt. Angier: In the absence of these witnesses, the only other thing I can put in is the original letters and their admissibility as evidence depends on Court's ruling.

Court: Who would be the witnesses to produce these letters?

Capt. Angier: I could give some to Deen's representative and some to Bishambar Dass' representative.

Captain Angier also added that in the late Commanding Offices of the accused, he could produce a new witness, who would prove to a conversation which the accused had with him regarding these transactions. If, however, in the opinion of the Court it were necessary he would apply for an adjournment.

Court: These witnesses may be material for purposes of the defence.

Captain Angier: It may be. My point is that these cheques were given for a consideration, no matter what that consideration is.

Capt. Trapman for the defence said that if the prosecution did not press for an adjournment, he would, on behalf of the accused. Though they did not know what evidence these witnesses were going to give, the accused was anxious that any evidence whether for or against himself should be laid before the Court. He therefore asked for an adjournment that the witnesses named by the prosecution might be enabled to attend.

Court: The only thing to know is whether they will be able to come.

Capt. Angier: We will call them.

Court to defence: Have you got your witnesses?

Capt. Trapman: One will be coming on Monday the other was wired to at Mhow but he had come to know that the telegram was returned by a man of the same name. The accused says the man is at Rawalpindi and has written to say he is coming.

After some discussion, the Court decided to ask the prosecution to call its witnesses. The representatives of Deen and Co., and Bishambar Dass and Co., were formally called and the remark "do not appear and cannot be found" was formally entered against them. Some merriment was caused by this proceeding in which all present joined.

Capt. Trapman said that the earliest possible moment the Court could assemble would convenience the defence on two grounds, first that the accused wanted to finish it off one way or the other at the earliest possible moment, and second that he might be called up for proceeding home any day.

After some deliberation, the Court decided that it was necessary in the interests of justice that an adjournment should be made and accordingly adjourned the sitting of the Court till Monday the 10th. The Court will reassemble at the same place on Monday next at 10 a.m.

A FRANCO-BURMESE MARRIAGE TANGLE.

INTERESTING RANGOON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, Feb., 3.

An important judgment has been delivered by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma on an inheritance case. One Frenchman named, Blin married a Burmese Buddhist lady according to the Burmese law in the days of King Mindoon Min at Mandalay. She was received as his wife at the palace and though they subsequently seperated he did not marry again in her life time. His daughter by the Burmese lady sued his second wife for her share of the estate, Blin having died intestate.

The District Judge gave judgment in the daughter's favour, but the Judicial Commissioner reversed this decision on the ground that polygamy was recognised in Burmese days and that Blin's alliance was not a marriage in the sense in which the word was understood in the English courts. The parties to the suit are not Buddhists but Roman Catholics and the suit could not therefore be decided by Buddhist Law.

FODDER SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT TO COMMANDEER ALL STOCKS IN LYALLPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Owing to the fact that dry fodder is being unreasonably withheld from market by owners of surplus stocks, the Punjab Government has decided to put Ordinance 9 of 1914, into immediate effect in respect of straw of wheat, barely and gram, as has already been done in, the case of wheat and gram. A notification has been issued under Section 6 of the Ordinance, covering the whole Punjab. It is proposed for the present to take action only in Lyallpur district, the Deputy Commissioner being authorised to seize the stocks and take them over at a fair price. The operation of the Ordinance will be extended to other districts if necessity arises.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin accompanied by the members of the Hazur staff and his private medical officer has gone to Deolali for a change and is expected to be away for 6 weeks, returning direct from there to Dumas, in time for the season We regret to report that recently his Highness had a slight relapse which has somewhat impaired his health again.

The engagement of Captain Lord Carnegie, A.-D.-C., eldest son of Earl of Southesk, to the Hon. Anne Thesiger, second daughter of the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, is announced.

BANKING NEEDS OF INDIA.

PLEA FOR AN IMPERIAL BANK.

Last week, under the auspices of the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, Prof. M. L. Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics delivered a public lecture on "The Banking Needs of India" with Mr. Poachkhanawalla, of the Central Bank of India, in the Chair.

After referring to the recent official pronouncements, such as those contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, recognising the importance of an industrial and commercial reorganisation and development in the political and social progress of India, the lecturer emphasised the need for the mobilisation of all the available capital in order to bring about such an economic regeneration. And this need could be met efficiently by affording greater facilities than exist at present of investment, by developing the banking system of the country, and by a remodelling of the credit organisation in its entirety.

For the purposes of these changes the most essential and primary requirement is the starting of a Central or Imperial Bank with a large paid up capital and an extensive network of branches. If this were done the vast amount of the Government cash balances, which, taking the average of the five years preceding the war, stood at the colossal figure of 22 Crores in India and 20 Crores in England, and a large part of which is locked up in the Reserve Treasures, will be utilised for helping the trade of the country. And by reason of the various branches of this Bank being fed with the district balances they will afford greater facilities and will be in a better position to encash Currency Notes which thereby will become more popular than they are at present. Further, such a bank will be better able than the Government officials in whose hands the matter now rests, to manage the artificial system of our Currency by maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at about 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. and to discharge the function of note issue, as in Germany, by rendering the system of paper Currency more elastic.

Moreover, the Imperial Bank will afford facilities to other banks for the rediscounting of Commercial paper. In this connection, the lecturer referred to the deplorable revelations made in the report of the official committee appointed to investigate the causes of the failure of Banks in the Punjab during the crisis of 1913 regarding the attitude taken up by the non-Indian Banks and particularly the Bank of Bengal in refusing to make advances even against Government Paper offered by a certain bank as assets. Such astate of gross neglect he contended, could not be conceived of, if there were an Imperial Bank whose charter was subject to periodic renewals.

Having thus shown the need for a central banking institution, Prof. Tannan proceeded to answer the several objections that might be raised to the scheme both by the Presidency Banks, which would grudge the withdrawal of public business from them, and by that class of critics who would consider it a dangerous anachronism, in so far as it could not command the same confidence as the Government of the country regarding its note-issue.

The second great need, the lecturer pointed out, was the increase in the number of Indian Joint Stock Banking offices preferably managed and controlled by Indians. By means of a comparative table he showed how very inadequate were the banking facilities in India as compared with those in other countries. If there was a development in this direction, the several currency troubles that were experienced during the war could never recur—the absorption of the metallic currency would be prevented by the extended use of paper and cheque currency.

In this connection, the lecturer discussed the advisability or otherwise of allowing foreign banks to open branches or float subsidiary banks in this country. He urged several reasons against the adoption of such a means for meeting our banking needs. He pointed out how their monopolistic tendencies of which we have had some experience during recent years would not be in the best interests of the country and their competition would tend to the elimination or absorption of Indian Joint Stock Banks; and how they could not possibly be expected to meet our needs because of the very nature of their foreign control and management which was bound to be reflected in a comparative ignorance of local conditions and requirements.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Another important need that was pointed out in the course of the speech was the one for some Specialised Banks in order to finance our industries and agriculture. The existing banks by reason of their comparatively small capital and of their receiving only short-time deposits are not in a position to undertake the financing of industrial enterprises and the one Industrial Bank that has been started recently, will not be sufficient even to render the requisite assistance during the next few years to all the various schemes of an energetic firm like that of the Tatas. In this regard, the lecturer pointed to the example of the German Industrial Banks which in the course of the last three or four decades have achieved a marvellous success in bringing the country to the forefront of the industrial nations of the world. The other kind of Specialised Banks are for the purpose of the improvement of agriculture which is by far the largest and most important industry of the country.

Lastly, the lecturer referred to the need for certain changes in the Indian Negotiable Instrument Act in view of the disabilities and hardships imposed upon bankers by sections 85 and 131 of that Act. He also referred to the recent decision of the Bombay High Court which, contrary to the practice of merchants and businessmen, laid down that the absence of the words "or order" or "bearer" in a cheque amounted to a restriction imposed upon its negotiability.

In conclusion it was urged that in order to promote cooperation among the several banks, to safeguard their interests and to provide facilities for the training of young Indians for the banking profession a representative central organisation was needed. Such institutions existed in England and the U. S. of America. The Institute of Bankers and the American Bankers Association took such steps as were necessary for the protection of the interests of bankers and arranged evening lectures at different centres on banking and allied subjects. And there was no doubt that a similar organisation here would do immense good in furthering the cause of banking in India.

With a few remarks from the Chairman and the usual vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

WANTED HOSTEL FOR LAW STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly ventilate the following grievance of the students as a whole, but law-students in particular.

All those who come in contact with the majority of law-students are aware of the hapless condition of this species of humanity.

Sir, I long hoped in vain that some of the worthies showing interest in the law-students would take up the question of providing a hostel for these poor creatures and would put an end to their unnecessary and excessive hardships.

No one but a law-student can understand the harassment due to the harsh and impolite—at times offensive treatment of some of the landlords, the inconvenience due to the want of light, air and water in sufficient quantity in some of the chawls where we have to find a temporary habitation. There is generally a difficulty of finding any sort of room whatever and when we come across any room by chance or luck we have simply to put aside the consideration of rent as well as good or bad locality.

But all this is nothing compared to the difficulty of obtaining clean, decent meals for what we pay. The majority or even the entirety of the hotels where we have perforce to go are so overcrowded and dirty that it is really an ordeal so narrow to finish ones meals there. As a rule we have to wait there from about half an hour to one hour before we can begin our meals and then too we have to sit in some dark rooms full of the nasty smell of rotten cowdung with which the ground is supposed to be cleaned. Then there is no regard as to who sits by our side and with what sort of vulgar topics he regales himself and his friends while we are thinking of stuffing the belly and getting clear of these unhealthy surroundings. Sir, all this is so disgusting to a man of self respect that sensitive people like me manage somehow to avoid these meals, but necessity has no law, and it forces us again to have recourse to these hotels howsoever we loathe them in our hearts. This is the normal condition of our Brahmin hotels but the state of affairs and the risk to which we are exposed in abnormal times like the present cholera epidemic can simply be imagined!

The Students Federation in its session last month urged on the attention of the public as well as the Government the necessity of starting hostels for students. The Government also have long recognised the necessity and the benifits of hostel system. Last year the local Government went the length of sanctioning a scheme of hostel for law students in their annual budget, but the war seems to have come in their way and the idea was dropped. This year fortunately the war has ended in a glorious success to the Allies and we hope Government will now lose no time in remedying this long standing evil. It is never too late to mend and the Government of our present ruler Sir George Lloyd will earn the gratitude of generations of law students for having mitigated their sufferings in the first year of his regime.

Sir, we are often told by our present leaders that we are the citizens of to-morrow and the future leaders of our country. May I know what degree of real solicitude they have for us? Is it not the duty of the non-official members of the Legislative Council to remove the difficulties and sufferings of the present students and the future citizens? It is really a surprise to see how they forget the hardships of student life once they are in high position. We quite understand that their minds are fully occupied with more important matters but they cannot afford to neglect the problems and interests of the student-world. I am not here to preach them any lesson about their duty but I conclude by appealing them to press this point of a hostel for law students at the next session of the Legislative Council. I remain.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. N.

PRIVATE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

TRIAL AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

At the High Court sessions yesterday, in the case of Private Hugh Burrows, Lieut.-Col. Illington, I.M.S., in medical charge of the Penitentiary, Madras, who was examined by the Crown Prosecutor, stated considering that there was no premeditation, no motive, and no concealment, he believed the murder was committed in a fit of insanity. By his subsequent action he understood that the accused knew what he was doing and that the act was wrong and contrary to law.

The accused in his statement said, after he had been discharged from the hospital after treatment from influenza, he suffered from sleeplessness. He also suffered from queer feelings in head, that the troops in the Fort were arranging for his death. He did not know the deceased sergeant or his name. There was no ill-feeling between them. He did not know what he had been doing on 10th December last, until he was outside the Fort in a rickshaw with a loaded rifle. He did not know that he had fired till he was told at the police station. He had put in 24 years' service, including 20 years of foreign service.

LATER.

Justice Hyling resumed hearing to-day of the case in which Private Hugh Burrows of the Norfolk regiment pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having on 10th December last, committed a murder by causing the death of Sergeant McDonough of Lancs by shooting him through heart with a rifle at King Barrack, Fort St. George. The accused in the statement made yesterday said that he came to Madras about the early part of October and since he came here, he got an attack of influenza. He went into the hospital on 9th November. After he was discharged he was suffering from a queer feeling that the troops in the fort were planning to kill him. The deceased Sergeant he did not know nor his name. There was no ill-feeling between himself and the man and therefore there was no reason whatever why he should have shot him on the 10th December. He did not know what he was doing until he found himself outside the fort in a rickshaw with a loaded rifle and then he surrendered to the police. He knew Lance-Corporal Blackburn very well. He had always been friendly with Blackburn. He did not know he had fired at Blackburn till he was told about it at the station. There was not ill-feeling between him and Blackburn. His head must have been affected. He had put in 24 years of continuous service out of which twenty years were on foreign service. He should have been discharged on pension at the conclusion of peace.

Counsel for the accused addressing the jury said the accused's conduct showed it was not that of a man who knew what he was doing but of a man who was insane due to after-effects of influenza.

After the address by the Crown Prosecutor the Judge summed up the case to the jury asking their finding on two separate points whether the accused killed the deceased and at that time whether he was capable of knowing the nature of his act. The jury after twenty minutes' deliberation returned the verdict that the accused fired a shot which caused Sergeant's death; that at the time the accused fired the shot, he did not realise the nature of his act or that it was contrary to law and that the accused was therefore not guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict and directed that the accused be kept in safe custody pending orders of the local government.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

	Rs.
Through S. D. Sawant	75
Mr. Apabhai C. Amin (being cost of the missing stick realised from Dr. Marwanji Edalji Patri, one of the stewards of the Town Hall Meeting, dated 11/12/19, through his attorneys, Messrs. Raghavaiya Nagindas & Co.).	5
Mr. P. B. Bhalerao	1
P. B. Bhalerao Parner	1
Through Miss Surbala Mehta, Santa Cruz	34
Through Mr. V. A. Desai from Sympathisers	3

IMPERIAL DELHI.

(Continued from page 7.)

authorities of Delhi was not adopted by the Congress.

Something more than academical debates and occasional passing of "resolutions" (which are landing on none) is necessary for the success of political activity. A keen sense of practical achievement should be the first step to the realisation of any abstract principle; and this, I may be pardoned for saying it aloud, is as far remote from the alleged political awakening of Delhi as you can imagine. I shall have occasion to say more about it later on.

Sports and Entertainments.

On the socio-political side, Delhi has been pretty active lately. What with garden-parties in honour of the "Hakim" and the "Doctor") of Delhi, and what in other, more homely achievements. The most diverting feature of Delhi has lately been its purely sporting tendencies. The Polo tournament on one side and the All-India (mark the cliche' of the time) Tennis tournament on the other. The latter has become quite a permanent feature of late years, and contributes very considerably to the soothing of jaded nerves. Players of all description, from professionals to novices congregate in Delhi; some hailing from distant parts of the country, and keep "hitting the balls across the net" for quite ten days or a fortnight. Bombay distinguished itself last year in the person of Mr. Ranga Rao, who was the winner and Mr. Fyzee who was the runner-up. The first prizes went to Bombay. This year, too, Mr. Fyzee is doing his level best, but a very heavy handicap has put him at a great disadvantage. He has lost the handicap, after several very brilliant contests—his last opponent was plus 15 and he was minus 40, and his opponent was no mean player either. But he may keep up Bombay's reputation by winning the open-Singles. One cannot refrain from expressing one's admiration of the enterprising spirit of Mr. Tarachand, the Secretary to the Tournament, whose indefatigable energy supplemented by that of his colleague Mr. Baylis is responsible for the gay and truly diverting feature of the Tournament.

The forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council is expected to be as memorable as any and more than many inasmuch as it will be marked by the passage of Laws which may negative the "Reforms" in the most effective manner. The Hon. Mr. Moncriej Smith, who will be sworn in this session is expected to pilot the repressive measures through the Council, although they will be formally introduced by the Hon. Home member.

PROTEST FROM MALEGAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALEGAON, Feb. 4.

At a meeting held here resolutions were passed that the Malegaon Taluka Congress Committee strongly protests against the two repressive bills entitled the Bill No. 1 and Bill No. 2 of 1919 and urges that they be dropped in the interests of peace, order and good Government.

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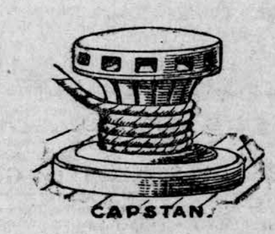
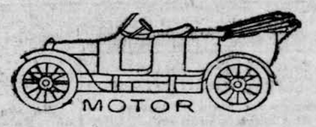
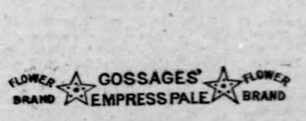
Dated this 5th day of February 1919.

For **WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED,**
R. LEIGH,
Manager (Bombay Branch).







BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES: 3RD AND 4TH DAYS.

Third Day, Saturday, 15th February, 1919.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Calder Vale, aged.
Capt. P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 6 years.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Piognant, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h First Flier, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mrs. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Cairungillan, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. Allan's ch e g Marcianus, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e h Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e h Arius, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Liangeinor, aged.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 6 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance agd.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge, 6 years.
Mr. M. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Gladiator, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. B. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Bodenham, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br or bl e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mr. Downes' br e g Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Waynflete, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.

THE GATWICK PAATE.—Distance, 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Renette, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Fugie Lady, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's bl e h Veiled Certainty, 5 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori (late Potch), 5 years.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e g Mintspear, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A., 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia, 4 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b e m Peculiar Julia, 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e g Country Lad, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry & Black, 4 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Foxtor, 4 years.
Mr. Dale's bl e m Nerissa, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's br e h Gantry, 3 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years.
H. H. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Little Eve 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e m Sister Susie, 5 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Mametz, 4 years.
Aga Coochnick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H., 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1 ¼ miles.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14.0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Pine's g a h Caulkey, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b a h Argonant, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Major Khushru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½.
Mr. Downes' g a h Diamond King, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b a h Argonant, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Mr. Lucoque's g a h Istamboul, 13-3½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross 13-3½
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha. 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.

FOURTH DAY.—Wednesday 19th February, 1919.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Thunder, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampner, 5 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g One, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mrs. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Cairngillan, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. Allan's ch e g Marcianus, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton & W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e h Arius, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R R. S's ch e h Quarryman, 5 years

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyante, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S. br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Pertinacious, 4 years.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br or bl e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda & M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. Guthrie's bl e g Aquatint, 6 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Fugie Lady, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e g Wavlet's Dupe, aged.
Mr. A. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e g Mintspear, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, aged.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry & Black, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's br e m Rochambole, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's b cb h Bahadur, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. J. Mercen's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. Framroze Cowasjee's b e g Nice Gun, 5 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Irish Recruit, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 5 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffy's b a h Sufwah, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Silver Streak, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0 aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.
Mr. A. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0 aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Zuheir, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0 aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel & Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½ aged.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahib and M. Shaffy's ch a h Portcullis, 3 years.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee & Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0 aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's ch a h Samson, 3 years.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's g a h Fattahabad, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0 aged.
Major Khushru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged. t

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum, 3 years.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Banker, 4 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½ 4 years.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½ 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Sardanapale, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Tookaram (late Rage), 13-3 aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Chieftain, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Bolt Away 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Counter mark, 13-3 aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13.3 aged.
Mr. Moonim's g a h Ormuz, 13-3 aged.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor, 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3 4 years.
Mr. Pine's g a h Caulkey, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 5 years.
Mr. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½ 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Royal Jack, 13.3 aged.
Mr. A. R. Irani's b a h Duke of Connaught, 3 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devildom 6 years.
Mr. Linder's ch a h Port Arthur, 5 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's ch a h Samson, 3 years.
Mr. Dale's g a h Colonial, 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor, aged.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Joker, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Laddie, 3 years.
Mr. Garrick's b a h Rainbow, 13-3 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3 aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Launceston, aged.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a g Fairy Gold, 6 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's ch a h Portcullis, 3 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2 aged.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazet's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Napier, 3 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Abdulla Nasar's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's g a h Salsette, 5 years.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's g a h Fattahabad, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0 aged.
Major Khushru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged. t

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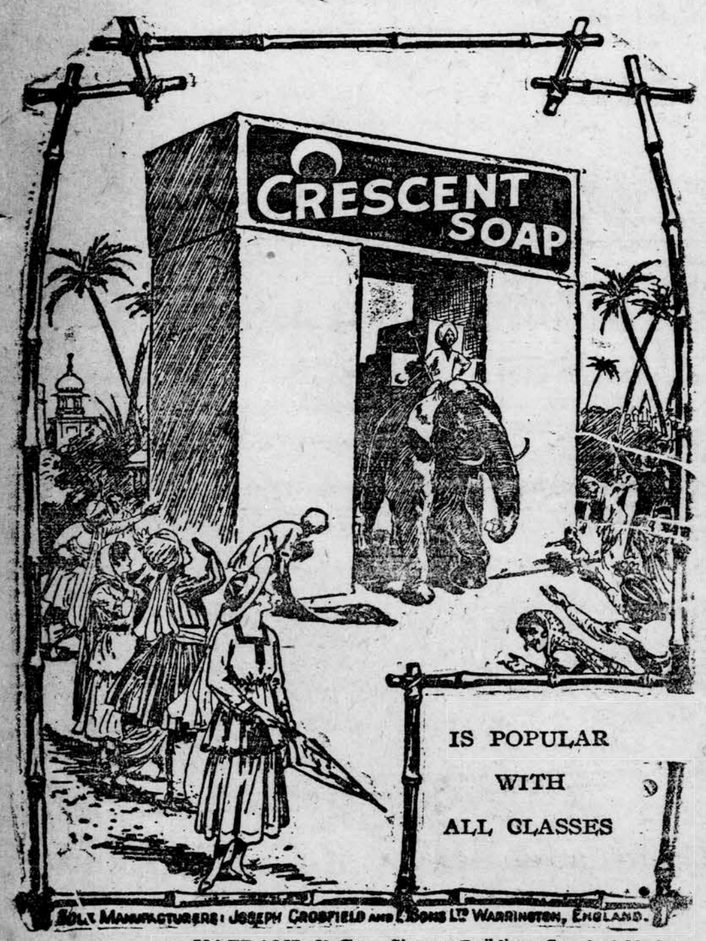

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SANITARY PROBLEMS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

HEALTH IN 1917.

A Government Resolution reviewing the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1917, observes:—

The year was marked by a very serious increase in the death rate, which exceeded that of the preceding year by 7.44 per mille and that of the decennial mean by no less than 11.12 per mille. Although there was a general rise in the mortality throughout the whole of India, this presidency headed the list by a margin of nearly three deaths for every thousand inhabitants. The primary cause for this unfortunate result was the very large number of deaths due to plague, which claimed 162,874 victims or nearly double the average number since this disease made its first appearance.

The continuance of high death rates in the towns and cities of this presidency is a matter of the liveliest concern to Government and points to the urgency of effecting drastic improvements in their sanitary arrangements. The number of important cities possessing an adequate health department is still meagre and it should be one of the first duties of urban local bodies, now that a return to the normal conditions of peace is imminent, to take steps to avail themselves of the financial assistance offered by Government to those municipalities that are prepared to employ a properly trained staff and to augment their revenues by additional taxation in order to discharge their duty as the guardians of public health.

ENHANCED INFANT MORTALITY.

The year under review again saw a rise in the infantile mortality based on the number of registered births, the figures rising from 172 in 1915 and 199 in 1916 to 216 per 1,000 for the whole of the presidency and from 235 and 278 in 1915 and 1916, respectively, to 304 per 1,000 in the City of Bombay. It is fully recognised by Government that no efforts should be spared to reduce these distressing figures, but the progress is grievously hampered not only by the prejudices of caste and religion that stand in the way but also by the lack of adequate organization. The Governor-in-Council endorses the view of Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay Municipality, that the problem is one that cannot be efficiently grappled with without the staunch assistance of private enterprise. Notable work has already been accomplished in this direction in the City of Bombay by the institution of maternity homes for the poor and infant milk depots under the Lady Willingdon scheme with the energetic assistance of the Ladies' Committee, but the number of confinement cases unattended by trained midwives is still deplorably large. Progress has necessarily been much slower in the mofussil, where educated women are less easily found to take up the work, but progress there has been both in the training of dais and the establishment of lady health visitors in one or two places. It is earnestly hoped that the attachment of visiting committees to the larger civil hospitals that is shortly to be effected and the employment of female sub-assistant surgeons in several hospitals that has been sanctioned by Government will be another step towards rousing public interest in this matter of such vital importance to the future of the Indian people and ameliorating the conditions of childbirth throughout the presidency.

PROBLEM OF PANDHARPUR.

Certain parts of the presidency were again afflicted with a severe cholera epidemic, the source of which can almost certainly be traced to Pandharpur. A complete abolition of the great Pandharpur festivals would undoubtedly result in a very large diminuition in the mortality from cholera and other epidemics, but Government do not intend to depart from their policy of as little interference as possible with the religious observances of the people. The only alternative is so to improve the sanitary condition both at their great pilgrim centre and along the main pilgrim routes that the dangers of these epidemics will be appreciably reduced. Government have for some time been engaged in the task of considering how to carry into effect the most important of the recommendations of the committee which recently sat to consider what steps should be taken to improve the conditions under which the chief pilgrimages of this presidency are made. A comprehensive scheme is now under preparation for making Pandharpur a model pilgrim centre with an up-to-date infectious disease hospital and more perfect arrangements for sanitation and water supply than have heretofore been possible and it is proposed to spend on this and similar objects a substantial portion of the increased revenue accruing from the recent change in the vend system of country liquor. It is however recognised that even the most perfect local arrangements for the preservation of public health will be ineffectual so long as infection can be picked up and disseminated along the main routes of pilgrim traffic. It is therefore proposed to try the experiment of protecting the wells along the important route from Alandi to Pandharpur. Should this experiment prove successful, it will be repeated on other main routes.

PLAGUE.

The year was marked by a particularly severe visitation of plague, which carried off no less than 162,874 persons or more than thrice the decennial mean. The epidemic, which had been mainly confined to the southern portion of the presidency in the preceding year, spread into Gujarat, where it claimed a large number of victims. Colonel Hutchinson advances the interesting theory that there is a strong co-relation between agricultural prosperity and the prevalence of plague, basing his argument upon the well-established fact that the intenstity of plague is directly influenced by rat infestation, which in its turn depends upon the abundance of grain. While Government are not prepared to adopt this theory unreservedly, they fully subscribe to Colonel Hutchinson's opinion that the best means of keeping plague within reasonable limits is the virtual extinction of rats in grain-distributing centres. The question of devising a completely rat-proof grain godown has also engaged the attention of Government, who have recently made arrangements with the Bombay Corporation to try the experiment of a rat-proof type of godown at Sewri, where large quantities of grain are stocked. It is a cause for satisfaction that inoculation against plague gained in popularity during the year; but that the value of this preventive is still far from being properly appreciated is shown by the fact that are still averse from resorting to it until plague has become firmly established in their midst.

The Governor in Council regrets to observe that the standard of conservancy even in the most important municipal towns is still exceedingly low and expresses the hope that the release from military service of many medical men that may shortly be expected will enable many municipalities to appoint health officers with a much improved subordinate staff. In several Notified Areas however a distinct improvement in conservancy is reported, while the creation of a large number of new sanitary committees in rural areas testifies to a growing desire for the betterment of sanitary conditions in the villages of this presidency. These committees possess considerable potential power to protect their villages from infection in times of epidemic disease and to introduce simple measures of much needed sanitary reform.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you please insert these few lines in your valuable paper. There has been a good deal of comment about cholera in Bombay. I would like to say a few words about it, we have been advised not to this, or that, and barred out of all restaurants, but we have to go on duty on the cotton godowns, which is packed with filth, Thomas Street in particular, it is not fit for a pig, let alone a white man. We get six annas a day extra, which we would not do for six rupees a day in civil life. We are made to understand that the insurance company pay one rupee six annas a day, if this be correct, where do the rupees get to, I also make comment on the time the strikers was out. We were out at five thirty in a morning, and landing back as late as eleven and twelve at night not a drink or a bite for us, no canteen or coffee bar open, so we could get a drink. I think it is about time we had a bit of fair play, we joined the Army when our country was in danger, and it is a well known fact, that there is men at home who joined up 1917 and 1918, who have had a month's leave and are demobilized, here we are, and it is three, and four years, and over, since we saw our wives and children. We did not join the Army as a profession, we only joined for the duration, or six months after the cessation of hostilities, and I think it is about there was something done towards getting us home, there appears to be ships to take civilians to England, and it is about time a married man was at home, the proper place for him.—Yours, etc.,

1915 TOMMY.

TREATMENT AT PAREL LABORATRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the story of "A Parsi" in to-day's "Chronicle" who complains of the ill-treatment meted out to him by a *Parsi* doctor at the Parel Laboratory where he had gone to be inoculated against cholera. I do not think a *Parsi* doctor would ill-treat his co-religionist in the way described without good motive. My interpretation of the affair is wholly different. I think the Parsi doctor wished to convey to your correspndent not to be so foolish as to have the blood of his wife, children and himself polluted with the inoculation of filth, but as the Parsi doctor could not say so in so many words, fearing professional ostracism and displeasure, he gave the hint in the only manner possible which appeared insulting to your correspondent though never intended to be taken in that light.—Yours, etc.,

F.

Feb. 3.

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